The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 834

FOREIGN.

The French Successful Again on the Loire.

Chanzey's and Bourbaki's Armies Both Advancing on Paris.

An Attack on Fort Valerien Expected.

The Duke of Mecklenburg Summarily Dismissed from the Army.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

Advices of the 15th December.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 3.—Advices from Paris, December 15, received here, state that the Parisians unite in urging General Trochu to make a sortie with an enormous force, which can readily be spared for service, as the weather is moderating and the artillery for the defense of the city is so numerous and well manned that the enemy will be unable to make any serious impression upon the fortifications.

It appears than Von Moltke, after the battle of Pont Noyelles, between the armies of Gen. Faidherbe and Manteuffel, sent a message to Gen. Trochu that the French army had been annihilated. Gen. Trochu paid no attention to the statement.

News of the 21st.

[Tribune Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The special correspondent of the Tribune, in Paris, sends letters and papers of the 21st ultimo. He says coal cannot be bought, as it has all been used for casting cannon. Wood is nearly gone. The trees of Bois Boulogne and the boulevards are now being cut. Children are dying for the want of milk. The total number of deaths for the last two weeks was 2,700. Bread is plentiful, is not rationed, and is expected to last till the end of February.

The Prussians continue their forced operations, notwithstanding the cold weather.

Trochu says that Fort Avron was evacuated voluntarily to escape the Prussian shells, their guns being of longer range than those of the French.

The French papers here are joyful over the report that the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry.

The Electeur Libre admits discussions to its columns as to whether the French should prolong resistance or not.

The Electeur Libre of the 31st of December demands more energetic military measures, makes incessant attacks upon the Provisional Government, and quotes the Presse as saying that the authorities show sluggishness and hesitation.

Le Francais complains that the inhabitants of Rue Ha and Westerre have been notified to take refuge in Paris as escape the Prussian shells, and says that such an attack on Asnieres is expected to commence immediately.

The same paper expresses the slight loss at Avron by saying that the garrison was protected by ambulances.

The Electeur Libre says that cannoniers of the National Guards are distributed among the 13 companies of Navy and Rouy.

Mecklenburg Dismissed.

[Herald special.]

VERSAILLES, Dec. 30—It is reported that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was dismissed summarily from his command for not keeping the French at a respectful distance.

Germans Expecting Attack.

It is probable that Generals Bourbaki and Chanzey will assume the offensive and attack Prince Frederick Charles, and perhaps with success. The Germans are tired of the weary war.

Favorable Fire for the French.

The outside French ring is contracting, while the inside French ring is expanding. The Seine is frozen sufficiently to bear mud and guns. The French are plucky about here and may do something of an astonishing nature shortly.

ON THE LOIRE.

French Successes for a Week Past.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 3.—A portion of the Chanzy army is now strongly posted near Vendome. The engagements along the Loire for a week past have all been successes for the French. Near Lachatre one thousand three hundred prisoners were taken by the French. A Prussian column recently lost three hundred men by drowning in an attempt to cross the Loire on the ice.

The German Retreat Confirmed.

LONDON, Jan. 3—The German reports that the German army of the Loire has retreated again is apparently confirmed.

IN THE PROVINCES.

French Successes in the East.

LONDON, Jan. 3—A severe engagement, in which the French were successful, preceded the evacuation of the town of Gray.

MISCELLANEOUS.

King William's Reception.

VERSAILLES, VIA LONDON, Jan. 3.—King William gave a reception to day in the palace at Versailles to officers of the German army in honor of the opening of the New Year. The occasion was signalized by the delivery by the King of a brief address, in which he said:

"The great events which must have preceded our celebration of such a day in such a place are due to your heroism and persevrance, and to the bravery of the soldiers. Our goal is, however, still unattained. Important tasks remain to be performed before we shall attain lasting peace, and it would be censurable to make any peace which involves a continuation of the duties which have brought you here."

The English Army and Navy.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Sir John Pakington, in a speech delivered at Somerstown yesterday, insisted that the Government programme for the approaching session of Parliament includes the support of large additional appropriations for both the army and navy.

The Malta Cable.

The cable between Malta and Alexandria, which cost the English Government over two million dollars, has just been sold to the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Company, together with all the stores on hand, for one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

The New Secretary of Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The appointment of Marquis Harlington Secretary for Ireland is likely to be popular in that country, as the Marquis is a friend of mixed education.

The Spanish Loan.

The Bank of France takes the balance of the Spanish loan, on the terms originally agreed to.

Gen. Prim's Funeral.

Multitudes of people attended the funeral of General Prim, at Madrid.

A New Dutch Cabinet.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 3—A new Cabinet has been formed, as follows: Thorbecke, Minister of the Interior; Gueriche, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Jolles, Minister of Justice; Von Bhe, Minister of the Colonies; Bluhse, Minister of Finance; Bonues, Minister of War; Broex, Minister of Marine.

England and Prussia Not Quarrel.

LONDON, Jan. 3—The Telegraph announces on authority that the demands made upon Prussia by the British Cabinet relative to the seizure and sinking of the British coal vessels in the Seine, are in a fair way of adjustment.

Another Cable Unodine.

MALTA, Jan. 3—The submarine cable between this island and Tripoli has suddenly ceased working.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 3, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾. Bonds steady. Coupons of '65, 92¾; '67, 88¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 118¾; Atlantic, 25¾. Fallo's 45-64 Ohio, 29¾. Sugar, 35s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and prices droopy. Middling uplands, 8¾@8¾d; middling Orleans, 8¾@8¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for export. Wheat, spring, 10s 8d@10 10d. Receipts for past three days are 17,500 quarters, of which 16,000 quarters are American. Total stock, 360,000 quarters, including 200,000 quarters of American corn, 33s 6d. Lard, 56s. Pork, declining, 95s. Petroleum, refined, 18¾.

WEST INDIES.

The Whereabouts of the Hornet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—By the arrival of the steamship Port-au Prince at this port yesterday, from Port au-Prince December 28, we learn that the steamer Hornet arrived at that port on the 18th ult., short of coal, which was supplied her, and she sailed on the 22d Destination unknown. While at Nassau, an application was made by the agent of the Hornet to the Governor for permission to send her a supply of coal, which was refused in the following language: "Upon the view of the character and proceedings of the vessel, the Governor declines giving the permission asked for."

NEW YORK.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court—Princess Editha Sent to the Insane Asylum—Mr. Tilton Discharged—The Bergen Tunnel Affair Decided, etc., etc.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A full bench of the Supreme Court, Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo, to-day decided that the United States bonds could not be included in the personal assets in recorded property for local and State taxation.

LEWIS TAPPAN,

the venerable anti-slavery reformer, was struck with paralysis while on a New Year's visit to his daughter yesterday, and his recovery is very doubtful, this being the second attack.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Business was generally suspended yesterday. The saloons, theaters, and other places of resort were thronged. The flags on the City Hall were displayed at mast head.

PRINCESS EDITHA.

The notorious Princess Editha, claiming to be the daughter of Lola Montez, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Judge Conliter, of the Fourth-district Police Court, upon a charge of lunacy. Upon being arraigned before the Judge, she asked the privilege of writing some letters, and addressed notes to Judge Bedford, Recorder Hackett, District Attorney Garvin, and others, declaring herself a victim of a foul conspiracy. She was committed to Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum.

AN OVERSEER USED UP.

John Rice, overseer on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, was nearly murdered, in Jackson street, Paterson, on Sunday night, by Charles Burns and Thos. Riley, whom he had discharged. They knocked him down and kicked his face almost to a jelly, when the Recorder and Marshal happened to come by.

TILTON DISCHARGED.

Theodore Tilton has been relieved from the editorship of the Brooklyn Golden Era as well as the Independent. He did not appear at the Union office this morning as usual, and it was noticed that he would appear there no more. This event is a general surprise to all parties, but to none more than to Mr. Tilton himself.

DECISION IN THE BERGEN TUNNEL CASE.

Chief Justice Beasley, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, gave a decision in the suits of the Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, involving the right of way through the Bergen tunnel, in effect refuses to appoint a receiver for the tunnel, and holds that the Erie Company has exclusive rights in the tunnel, and can prevent the tariff through the tunnel, and also the Erie time table must have precedence.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—P. M.

All the markets are open, after the holidays, but without much animation. Gold opened at 110¾, and declined to 110¼@¾, at which it closed. Loans were made at 7@7 per cent per annum.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $30,000,000.

Government securities opened steady and strong, but in consequence of sensational reports from Washington the market became quite a little, closing strong at a decline; '81s, new '67s and '68s are quoted ex-coupon.

The stock market, early in the day, was steady, but not active, but at the close it was somewhat better. Rock Island and St. Paul were the weakest. The latter declined from 1¼ to 1½ per cent.

Money is quiet and easy at from 7 per cent currency to gold interest.

State securities are dull and heavy. Missouris are nominally unchanged.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	110¾@—
Coupons of '62	108¼@—
Coupons of '64	108¾@—
Coupons of '65	108¾@—
Do new	107¾@—
Coupons of '67	107¾@—
Coupons of '68	107¾@—
Ten-forties	106¼@—
Currency 6's	110¾@—

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	87	Old Virginia 6's	67
Old Tenn...	63½@	Old N. Car...	44½@
New Tenn...	63 @	New N. Car.	32 @
New Virginia	59 @		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel...	44¾	North Western...	71¾
Quicksilver	3	Do preferred	82¾
Mariposa	14	Rock Island	109
Do preferred	34½	N. Jersey Cen'l...	104
Adams Express...	64¾	St. Paul	51¾
Wells & Co	24¾	Do preferred	81
Amer. Express...	49½	Tol. 3 Wabash...	49¾
C. B. Express...	93	Do preferred	69
Pacific Mail	94¾	Fort Wayne	92¾
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	91¾	Terre Haute	26
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	87¾	Do preferred	50
Erie	22¼	Chi. & Alton	115
Erie preferred	47	Do preferred	114
Harlem	130	Ohio & Mississippi	28
Do preferred	133	C. C. and C.	82
Reading	100¾	Indianapolis	150
Mich. Central	115	Lake Shore	91
Pittsburg	106	Illinois Central	138¾

The Catholics of Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 3.—A meeting of the Catholics of Nashville, Bishop Feehan presiding, passed resolutions denouncing Victor Emanuel for deposing the Pope, and calling upon the Holy Father to reassemble the Council at the Vatican at the Vatican. An address to the Pope was adopted, declaring that, at his call, millions will rush to his standard, and proclaiming that a fortune would be provided for the Bishop of Nashville that would insure his safety in attending the Council.

The Georgia Election.

ATLANTA, Jan. 3—The official election returns are not fully in, but enough have been received to show that the Democrats have carried the Second and Seventh districts and the Republicans the Third and Fourth.

Judge O. A. Cochrane has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Attorney General Akerman has purchased some real estate near Cartersville, Ga.

ASCENDING LOVE.

Some of the Peculiarities of the Oneida Community.

A wicked member of the Universal Smith Family, with the distinguished appellation of John, somehow got entangled in the meshes of the Oneida Free Love Bible Community, Chautauqua, and his chronicler thus relates his experience:

"And then, greatly to Smith's surprise, all the old ladies of the Oneida Community seemed to take the very liveliest interest in his being admitted as soon as possible.

"And though the most strenuous and persistent remonstrances, it was managed that Mr. John Smith was finally admitted to the full privileges of the Oneida Community, without any probation whatever.

"And, of course, John Smith fell, at first, great gratitude to the old ladies for their exertions in his behalf.

"But he didn't feel at all grateful when he discovered that it was one of the leading doctrines of the Oneida Community, that young people of each sex should be taught the mysteries of free love through the instrumentality of the other and more free love experienced members of the opposite sex.

"In other words, that the young women were expected to fall in love with the old men, and the young men to devote themselves to the old women.

"This was what was called in the Oneida Community Alphabet 'the ascending fellowship,' and it didn't please Smith in the slightest.

"But it explained to him fully why the old ladies were so anxious that he, John Smith, a young and fresh, as well as a very modest man, should be admitted among them.

"For he, Smith, was expected to love and be loved by every old woman in the Oneida Community.

"This discovery cooled Smith's ardor greatly, and confused him.

"This confusion was still further increased by the singular mixture of religion, which seemed mixed up with all 'the free love' of the Oneida Community.

"He, following extract,' was handed to him for his perusal one Sunday.

"It consisted of the subjoined extracts from the confessions of Free Lovers, as to the effect that the love had experienced upon their characters.

"[We publish these 'extracts,' which are specimens of *libraries* from the first report of the Oneida Community, as curious specimens of the mental eccentricities of which human nature is capable]

"'Susan C. Hamilton.—It has the effect of destroying selfishness, shame and false modesty. It has also refined, strengthened, and increased my respect for the sacred blood. It is not as a low, sensual passion, but (under the influence of the spirit) as holy and noble. I think the theory is the greatest safeguard against sensuality.'

"'Eliezer L. Hatch—It expands and elevates the affections, tends to destroy selfishness in its various forms, destroys isolation, unlocks a fountain in the soul unknown before, and leads us to the communion of Free Lovers.'

"'Stephen A. Leonard—The effect has been to arouse quicken my energy for self improvement and for every good work. It has brought me into more perfect sympathy with the designs of heaven, and has given force and direction to my whole character. It has freed me from fanaticism of my heart and increased the capabilities of loving a hundred fold.'

"'Fanny M. Leonard—The effect is like fire which purifies and refines. On my character it has produced an enlargement of the heart and a softening of the spirit. It destroys envy and jealousies, and draws us from an isolated and egotistical state into the sunshine of heaven's free and eternal love—that love which enviteth not and seeketh not its own.'"

The extracts close with a choice *morceau* signed by John H. Noyes and clipped from a pamphlet published by the Community. It tells of some of the deepest mysteries and peculiar habits of the Community, which, from a lack of the spiritual habits which besets the Community, could hardly be practiced in the outside world. It is given in the broadest phraseology and plainest of language, and is entirely unfit to be published in profane publications.

WASHINGTON.

Hints of Another Reconstruction of the Southern States.

Akerman Says Bullock Caused the Defeat in Georgia.

Horace Greeley in Close Consultation with the President.

What Congress is Expected to do When it Meets.

Financial Measures, the Apportionment Bill and Appropriations.

The Radicals Throw Out Democratic Votes in Florida and Declare Themselves Elected.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A statement, telegraphed in this correspondence last week, that a Western Senator was seriously considering the propriety of introducing in Congress a plan for the reconstruction of Florida and North Carolina, has grown in proportion since the Georgia election. It is now freely stated that the President intends to send to Congress a special message recommending an official inquiry into the condition of the Southern States, and Andrew Brown, a few evenings since, there was a formal conference between several of the leading Republican Senators from the East and West, with those from the South, in which the expediency of the proposition was freely discussed, and, to a certain extent, very warmly advocated. The effect of such a proceeding on the Republican party was the point that elicited most discussion.

HORACE GREELEY

arrives here from New York this morning, and during the day had a long interview with the President. It is said that the President invited Mr. Greeley to take this visit to complete the details of a conference to which he was invited two or three weeks ago, and to establish closer relations between the Tribune and the Administration. The fact that Mr. Greeley has not come out openly for the San Domingo annexation project, and denounced those Senators who attacked Mr. Sumner for opposing it, has produced a feeling of uneasiness in the mind of the President, which he has taken this step to relieve. Among the rumors that the President has invited Mr. Greeley to be one of the commissioners to visit San Domingo.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress reassemble tomorrow. There is a quorum evidently in the city to-night. Business will therefore be ready in proceeding to business. The feature of the week will be the attempt in the House to press the Senate San Domingo resolutions. Friends of the scheme boast to-night there will not be half a dozen Republican members who will vote against authorizing the commission as proposed by the Senate. It is intended to force a final vote after debate on Thursday and Friday in the Senate.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. Sherman hopes to have the new three hundred million five per cent. bond bill taken up and disposed of. The Secretary of the Treasury is anxious to have it passed before a later period of the session.

IT IS RACIES.

It is understood that the President will this week nominate to the Senate Martimer D. Leggett, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Patents, and Drummond, of Iowa, to be Commissioner of the Land Office.

A CABINET MEETING

was held to-day for the first time in ten days, with all the members in attendance but the Attorney General. Considerable business was transacted, but mostly, it is believed, of a routine character.

APPORTIONMENT.

At an early day in the session the Judiciary Committee of the House will probably report on the apportionment question. The subcommittee have nearly decided upon a bill fixing the House of future Congresses to be three hundred and one, which might be providing additional members to the States entitled to an increase, like Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and others, but it would be very difficult of application to some of the States where reductions are to be made. In nearly all the States the members of the Forty-second Congress have been chosen. Elections are still to be held, it is true, in New Hampshire and Connecticut, each of which loses a member under the new census, and in California and Texas, which do not lose, but in Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Maine and Ohio, which lose members, the elections have been held.

AN ASSESSOR DISMISED.

Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue Bullock, of the Seventh Tennessee District, has been dismissed on a charge of too great intimacy with whisky and tobacco dealers.

GENERAL SICKLES

is still in Georgia. He sends word that Bullock was the cause of the Radical defeat in that State.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The estimate of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury for appropriations for public buildings for the next fiscal year was $5,000,000, but as an appropriation of only $1 800,000 the same amount as for the current fiscal year, will be reported.

DOMINICA.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, has received a letter from one of the highest judicial officers of his State and a prominent Republican, strongly opposing the scheme of annexation of Dominica, and stating that, outside of the office-holders and expectants of "pap," he does not believe there are a thousand persons in Ohio who favor the scheme.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

General Munger, of Ohio, has prepared a few brief remarks which he will protest the House against this country being ruined by Chinese cheap labor.

RADICAL OUTRAGE ON FLORIDA.

A telegram from Florida says that the Racical Board of State Canvassers have thrown out eight Democratic counties, and thereby have elected the Radical State officers, headed by Governor Reed and Joshua Wells, the negro Representative to Congress. This course completely reverses the Democratic victory of November.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—A prominent member of one of the committees on military affairs says that Congress will do nothing with the army at the present session further than to make appropriations for its support. A gentleman connected with this branch of public service, however, is free in the opinion that the next Congress will consolidate the Commissary, Quartermaster, and Paymaster General Departments, and thereby save a large amount of money.

DEBT STATEMENT.

Bearing coin interest	$ 1,903,342,750
Amount paid in currency	197,256,251
Currency value interest accrued on bonds bought for	446,681
Matured debt	6,315,620
Interest	31,851
Bearing no interest	422,248,975
Total Legal Tender U. S. bonds	2,423,132,000
Total debt principal	622,900
Interest	2,470 154,900
Cash in treasury, coin	107,892,289
currency	50,304,294
Total	158,086,572
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,312,067,972
Decrease during the past month	2 24 700
Decrease since March 4th, 1870	112,200,000

The total amount of six per cent. bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies is $646,618,836, on which the United States has paid $8,815,345, the interest of which, $2,660,818, has been repaid by the transportation of mails, government supplies, etc.

Interest due but not yet paid, $1,938,564.

The Union Pacific has received $37,236,512 in bonds, on which the Government has paid $2,278,918, interest above its borsement by transportation, and Central Pacific, $25,881,000 in bonds, on which the Government has advanced $3,020,129 in payment of interest.

COMMISSIONER PARKER'S CASE.

The sub-Committee on Appropriations has unmoored numerous supposed preliminary to an examination of the alleged frauds in the purchase of Indian goods. The examination, however, will not begin until the return of Commissioner Parker from the Indian country, as it is considered but just that he should have a full knowledge of all the proceedings.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Representative Sargent, of the Committee on Appropriations, will, on the reassembling of Congress, report the Indian appropriation bill. The amount will be $1,000,000 less than the bill of last year.

COMMISSIONER PLEASANTON

took the oath of office before Chief Justice Carter this morning, and entered upon his official duties. The heads of divisions of the Internal Revenue office, and the several chiefs of bureaus of the Treasury called and paid their respects to the new Commissioner. Several members of Congress, including Senators Cameron, Wilson, and Tipton also called upon him.

A DEFAULTING COLLECTOR CAUGHT.

A telegram has been received at the Internal Revenue office, which announces that $17,000 of the amount stolen by ex-Collector Tullos, who is now in custody, has been recovered.

HORACE GREELEY AT THE MANSION.

Horace Greeley and the Postmaster General, in company, were at the Executive Mansion to-day in consultation with the President.

BONDS PURCHASED.

The following is a statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury on account of the sinking and special fund:

Principal of bonds	$165,590,750
Amount paid in currency	197,256,251
Currency value interest accrued on bonds bought for	446,681
Matured debt	6,315,620
Interest	31,851
Bearing no interest	422,248,975
Total Legal Tender U. S. bonds	2,423,132,000
Total debt principal	622,900
Interest	2,470 154,900
Cash in treasury, coin	107,892,289
currency	50,304,294
Total	158,086,572
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,312,067,972
Decrease during the past month	2 24 700
Decrease since March 4th, 1870	112,200,000

The following is a statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury on account of the sinking and special fund:

Principal of bonds	$165,590,750
Amount paid in currency	197,256,251
Currency value interest accrued on bonds bought for	446,681
Net cost of currency	197,287,373
Net cost estimated in gold	151,570,449
Average premium of total purchases to Jan. 1st, currency	1.309
Average cost in gold of total purchases to Jan. 1st	9.150

Fire at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 3—A fire to-night destroyed the warehouse occupied by John Stevens & Co., together with the adjoining building, occupied by E. C Smith & Co., commission merchants, and Andrew Brown, lumber merchant. The fish house of J. Crowell was badly damaged. Loss $35,000 to $30,000. Insurance from $16,000 to $18,000.

A Missing Ship Signaled.

BOSTON, Jan. 3—The ship Novaturn, which arrived at this port from Liverpool, reports that she passed the ship Brisbane, from London for Boston, with the loss of foremast, head and maintopmast and head and fore and main-yards. She was getting sloth a jury foretopmast when passed.

TELEGRAMS.

The death of General Prim causes profound indignation at Havana. The news of Aosta's arrival in Spain was received quietly.

The German fair at Philadelphia closed Mon day evening. The estimated net receipts exceed $25,000. The recent French fair there netted about $14 000.

The steamer Concordia cleared from Boston yesterday for Falmouth, England. It is supposed she has a cargo of arms and war material destined for France.

The steamer Robert N. Lowe, which arrived at St. Johns, New Foundland, Friday evening, reports that the steamer Tybee, for yesterday to continue to watch for favorable weather to grapple the broken cables.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning the cook of Norfolk to Albany train, Bonnaday's furnace, at Sharon, Pennsylvania, was destroyed by fire, together with several coal cars. The cause of the fire is not certainly known. The loss is estimated at between thirty and forty thousand dollars; fully insured. The building will be rebuilt immediately.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The Disaffected Republicans—More New-Party Talk.

LONELY GRANT.

[Cincinnati Commercial Washington Special, 31.]

General Logan writes here denying that he is opposed to San Domingo. When the question of his candidature for the Senate were not so importunate as now, he took no pains to disguise his contempt of the scheme. Senator Trumbull is reticent and cautious. He sees a hope of the Chief Justiceship, a vacancy in which great office men are expecting by the withdrawal of the great incumbent. Edmunds is said to have an ambitious eye in the same direction. Pierce his new-fledged soul in defense of San Domingo and the Ku-Klux bills will be grievously disappointed should the gown fall from the shoulders of Chase, for there are spectacular parts in it. They are confident of controlling it for some one whose nomination he has led Grant to believe will aid in carrying New York, of which it is declared by the politicians here married their fate its affairs to be as impossible as moving mountains by faith would be in these degenerated days. After the Senatorial elections are over a more independent tone will be seen in the Senatorial utterances among the leaders. Sumner and Wilson seal all his interest in the business of the firm. Included in the business to transferred were the claims against the United States amounting in the aggregate to a sum of $5,000, for the prosecution of his lawsuits in this country At the time of the winding up of the business, he will was sent over to the Duke of Brunswick. His Grace lives near Paris, and occasionally spends a part of his time at Brussels. Whether the letter inclosing the account miscarried or not does not appear; but six years have elapsed, and no answer has been forthcoming. The suit is now pending in the Supreme Court to the detriment of the Duke's credit on this side of the Atlantic, and naturally his attorneys are anxious to avoid so great a calamity as the publication of the facts. The case, secondingly, entered a suit in the Superior Court in this city, claiming the total of their bill, with interest up to date, amounting, altogether, to $7,077 50, and pray an attachment against property belonging to him in this State as security for the judgment they hope to obtain.

THE STATES.

Meetings of the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Messages of the Governors.

Hoffman Goes for Boutwell's Financial Policy, and Hays Recommends Reform.

Probabilities of a Union of the Radicals in Missouri.

New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—At 11 o'clock the Senate was called to order by the Lieutenant Governor. The House organized at the same hour. Mr. Hitchman, of New York, was elected Speaker and Cornelius W. Armstrong clerk. The Governor's message was then received and read.

Governor Hoffman opened his message with the expression of the hope that the present session of the Legislature will be much shorter than usual, stating that it will be a relief to the people if the volume of annual legislation be diminished, especially in the diminution of the private schemes so frequently thrust upon the Legislature.

The Governor says the burden of taxation rests more and more heavily on the people, the tendency of both State and Federal legislation for many years having been to protect and favor a few at the expense of the many, and recommends that the system on the new State capitol, the cost of which it is already apparent will far exceed the original estimates, be suspended, at least until the war bounty debt, which requires three millions of the amount of taxation, be paid. The Governor also recommends the arming of the militia with improved breech-loaders, an inquiry into the condition of pauper children, and whether they ought not to be removed to the asylum; moderation or amendment of the laws relating to murder, either making the punishment unmanageable or enabling a more much greater or prevent that murder in the second degree, may be punished by merely imprisonment for life, or at the discretion of the pardoning power. He also thinks will put an end to the injustice of detaining as prisoners witnesses unable to give security for their appearance; legislation upon the transit problem in New York city; mentioning favorably a project for an elevated railroad upon a solid structure, crossing the streets on arches; that no special acts of incorporation be granted which can be covered by general laws, and that all appropriation bills, including New York City and Brooklyn, be passed early enough in the session to enable him to veto them if he wished.

The canals of the State are reported in a favorable and prosperous condition, and in better repair than years ago. The round trip from Buffalo to Albany has been made in four days less during the past than in any previous season, and the Governor advises appropriation for experiments in the use of steam canal boats to establish its identity and its appeared has been chopped and cut off. His hat, it said, was tied to his left arm with a handkerchief. The effort is now being made to thaw out the remains. The general impression is that the man has been murdered.

Pittsburg Visited by Counterfeiters.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—A number of counterfeits arrived in the city to-day. It is supposed they are from the West and on their way East. They have passed a large amount on the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank of New York city.

MUSICAL.

The Lesson of the Late Beethoven Festival.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

A few facts were proven by the festival concert: First, that we have ample material for a grand orchestra chorus. Why not all join together and organize such an institution? No other musical combination would afford so much pleasure. I have attended nearly every concert (with one piano, two pair of kid gloves and one bouquet) that has been during the last five years, but all the musical effects I have heard in that time were dwarfed in comparison with that produced by the launching forth of those hundred voices in the "Kyrie Eleison." It was like the first crash of the ocean—an overwhelming, indescribable effect. It startled the audience into a seen. Bursting appreciation, and, when the great waves of sound would for a moment cease, one silence would thrill to the vibration of a single string in the orchestra. The accompaniment is the most difficult in music; yet this chorus, with but few good rehearsals, gave it with splendid effect. I am satisfied that the first public rendezvous of ragged grandeur—there is no soft, delicate, sentimental, love-song about it—would admit of such smooth rendering—but who expects a combined rise among the peaks of the Himalaya? And still the body of singers, after through a composition esteemed impossible in Europe, was ushered out by the compositor in the less difficult choruses of the Messiah or Elijah? Is there not every incentive to set to work? Are we not a musical people? Is the city lost American and all others—and for once present in the city the grand oratorio? Into full dimension.

Second—That we have a leader who is capable and has also the force, the enthusiasm to undertake the responsibility of forming a large chorus. He is a man of muscular genius. No one, of course, can be up to the standard in the labor it has cost him to pronounce the "Messa Solemnelle." Yet it was done—done well, and that against the unfavorable influences of the local authorities who deemed it impossible; and I do not exclude to say that it was the best piece of work in the musical line that has been accomplished here for a long time.

Thirdly—That the public will support such an institution. Oratorio is popular, even despising the low-priced concerts. Oratorio is not recompensed by fees. The classification of convicts in the penitentiary and other prison reforms is urged. He asks that additional legislation to promote the interests of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Xenia, be enacted.

The Secretary of State's report is just printed. He gives the population of sixty-seven cities and villages in Ohio, having over 3,000 inhabitants, as 1,294,000, an increase of 348,000 in ten years, or 35 per cent. increase in the population of Ohio, however, has grown, but has only been about 70,000 in the last decade.

Missouri.

The members of the Missouri Legislature have nearly all arrived at Jefferson City Several prominent Senatorial candidates have put in their appearance. Speculation upon the Republican caucus was held to-night, which was numerously attended by Liberals and Radicals.

Special to the Democrat says several speeches were made advising harmony and unity of action by both wings in the organization of the Legislature, and that all appeared to be decided lights and snubs which they received at the hands of the Administration. They all declare the President, of course, has weakened the party in the South, and that it is now too late to retrieve the error.

Altogether, in the Senate, Grant has but little Republican support, and is opposed by the few who follow Zack Chandler's lead. In the House the position is no much better. Antagonism between the senate and President and Secretary Boutwell has caused a lean toward the latter The tendency, however, is not over strong at this date. Butler will be here to-morrow, and his coming, it is said, will tone or not. So what Schenck leaves, he has no one in the House of sober sagacity, like Morton in the Senate, upon whose personal friendship he can rely. Besides this he can really rely. Men like Garfield have been more or less alienated by coldness to reform or indifference to public needs. The San Domingo debate, should it be he rd, will develop this feeling.

AFTER A DUKE.

Attachment Asked Against the Chicago Property of the Profligate Duke of Brunswick.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

Some years ago a great sensation was made in Parisian circles by the splendid equipage and magnificent style of living of Charles, Duke of Brunswick. The accounts of his possessions in the shape of jewelry and articles of *vertu* could only be equaled by the fabulous tales of Aladdin's lamp. As time went out to the receptions of aristocratic friends, it was told of him that he would appear in a dress suit of velvet literally covered with the most valuable perquisite of the *laquais de place* to pack up the personal adornments he had shaken off during the previous night. The Duke had also had some forward business to transact in this country, and his affairs were in the hands of a New York law firm, the style of which was Ferry and Whitehead, partnership in December, 1864. At that time the partnership consisted of William Ferry, Frederick S. Tamsadge, Charles A. White, Frederick Whitehead and Eibridge T. Gerry. On the death of Noyes the partnership was broken up, and subsequently Gerry and Tamsadge and Whitehead sold his interest in the business of the firm. Included in the business to transferred were the claims against the United States amounting in the aggregate to a sum of $5,000, for the prosecution of his lawsuits in this country At the time of the winding up of the business, he will was sent over to the Duke of Brunswick. His Grace lives near Paris, and occasionally spends a part of his time at Brussels. Whether the letter inclosing the account miscarried or not does not appear; but six years have elapsed, and no answer has been forthcoming. The suit is now pending in the Supreme Court to the detriment of the Duke's credit on this side of the Atlantic, and naturally his attorneys are anxious to avoid so great a calamity as the publication of the facts. The case, secondingly, entered a suit in the Superior Court in this city, claiming the total of their bill, with interest up to date, amounting, altogether, to $7,077 50, and pray an attachment against property belonging to him in this State as security for the judgment they hope to obtain.

GEORGIA.

How the Radicals Growl When the Election is Over.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Times' Washington special telegraphs trustworthy evidence showing that in Georgia, during the recent election, systematic action was taken in many parts of the State to prevent the negroes from voting, through fear of violence. At Atlanta two lines of voters were formed, one for white on one side of the building, and one for negroes on the other side. Where the whites voted there was no interruption, and votes were rapidly thrown, but the polling place for the negroes was surrounded by a crowd of roughs, so densely packed as to render it almost impossible for the black men to get through. The roughs, while urging one another to clear the way and let the negro vote, would make greater efforts to close the passage, and when the negroes had broken through and were near the boxes another crowd would force numbers of them into the corner, whence they had difficulty again to extricate themselves. The way to the polls was three times cleared by the military, and was closed up by the same crowd. In one case a man deliberately spit in the United States Marshal's face, and then, drawing his revolver, jumped upon the bench and called out, with an oath, to let the riot begin. The Marshal, entirely defenceless, abandoned the scene and went home. The Republicans elected three members of Congress, whereas they should have had five. The Democrats return four. In the Macon district there will be a contest by the defeated Republican, Farrin, and it is believed his right to a seat will be maintained. The district where Bradley, colored, ran as an independent candidate, was lost to the Republicans by about 2,000, the negroes going over to him. It is alleged that Bradley was hired to run by the Democrats, and that the price was $6,000.

Found Murdered in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Yesterday morning the body of a dead man was found floating in the lake basin at the foot of Adams street. Yesterday's investigation renders it pretty certain that it is Wm. Gumbleton, from 184 Lombard street, Baltimore. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to a person of that name by Blake Brothers & Co., bankers, No. 52 Wall street, New York. The following is a copy:

"Rev. Mr. Wm Gumbleton.

"DEAR SIR—We are in receipt of your favor from Baltimore advising us of your resolution of going to the West, and in reply we are expecting, in consequence, to withdraw your deposits. We would suggest that it would be safer, and, probably, more convenient for you to allow your money to remain with us until after you shall have reached your final destination, and found an opportunity to invest it to satisfaction. Please advise us in due season as to your movements and intentions. When you leave Chicago write Mrs. Dawson simply 'I know I am my Redeemer liveth' or 'With Verdure clad,' with full orchestral coloring, who will place in connection Miss Kellogg 'Ah non lunge,' with a pause. I do not appreciate these concerts of foreign artists, and expect this is the last we have come, and expect still to do, but there is talent at home but deserves quite as much support as foreign. To the sacred oratorio I look for the great vocal artist whom I would prefer hearing to Mrs. Dawson, and in whose performance I can be at rest, as to Madame Zeotelli's appearance in one of those unfortunates who cannot see the difference.

And now if the musicians will lay aside their prejudices and join together, we may have a series of oratorios which would be the pride of Boston! Proud of its old "Handel and Haydn." Trusting that the leading lights of the Beethoven Festival were in earnest endeavor to organize such an institution?

BAZAINE.

**

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1871.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail......$12 00
Six Months......[illegible]
Three months......[illegible]
One month......[illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail......[illegible]
One year, delivered in the city......2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year......[illegible]
Single copy, six months......[illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each......[illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each......[illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each......1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Newport barracks are not to be vacated. It is said that Gen. Gordon Granger will succeed Gen. Weitzel in command.

Thomas, a son of Mr. R. H. Crittenden, of Frankfort, fell into the river on Saturday and had a very narrow escape from drowning.

The new mission church in Lexington was dedicated on Sunday last with interesting ceremonies. Representatives from all denominations had a share in the exercises.

The Lexington Press of yesterday is full of the recent action of the City Council in regard to the subscription to be made by the city to the Big Sandy railroad—action which will delay at least for a time the commencement of this enterprise. The obnoxious report is as follows: "That the following stipulations are to be performed before the conditions of the subscription to be complied with can be considered: First. That an agreement should be entered into by the road that the city should not be called upon to pay any amount of its subscription in money or bonds unless within some specified time the company should obtain six hundred thousand dollars of *bona fide* solvent subscriptions of stock in said company, payable in money or county or city bonds, in addition to its present subscriptions and to the subscriptions of Fayette county and the city of Lexington. Second. That the road shall insert in its contract with Cutler, Jones & Co. a stipulation, requiring the contractors to construct a first-class road, both as to material, construction, grade, and straightness." These stipulations the railroad company refuse to accede to, and the report having been adopted by the Council, the subscription made by the city is void.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

There is a three-horned ox in Memphis.

Bullock, of Georgia, wants a foreign mission.

A Florida man has learned himself how to make brandy from oranges.

The largest skating rink in the South is to be erected at Columbus, Georgia.

David May, the oldest member of the bar of Petersburg, Va., and an honored citizen, died on Saturday.

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker is down in Alabama fishing for alligators. She says they don't bite worth a cent.

Mrs. Allen Rogers, of Columbus, Georgia, woke up Thursday morning and found her little infant lying dead by her side.

General Battle has leased the "Stacy House" at Nashville, and took possession on the 1st. It is the "Battle House" [illegible]

Thirteen horses belonging to Ames' circus were sold at auction in Columbus, Georgia, last Thursday, bringing an average price of $100 each.

The Swedes who settled to the number of 100 in Water Valley, Mississippi, last May, complain of the climate, and now desire to remove elsewhere.

Ex-Governor James Johnson, of Georgia, is mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiceship of that State, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Jos. E. Brown.

Mr. Hutchins, of Warwick county, Va., lost a valuable horse in a singular manner last week. A boar got into the stable where his horse was and attacked the horse, literally disemboweling him.

The negro members of the North Carolina Legislature have published an address to the negroes of the State, appointing Friday, January 13th, as a day of fasting and prayer for the deliverance of Governor Holden.

The body of Mr Henry N. Ells, who was drowned near Macon recently, while out duck hunting, has been recovered. He was found with his arms tightly clasped about the body of a tree, and his head out of water.

At a ladies' fair in Chattanooga, Tennessee, a few nights since, Miss Mollie McCorkle was voted to be the prettiest woman, Mr. C. A. A. Squiggs the ugliest man, and Rev. I. T. Woodhead the most popular minister in that city.

Memorial tablets of General George Washington and Robert E. Lee have been inserted in the walls of Christ Church at Alexandria, on either side of the chancel. Both these renowned Virginians were once communicants of this ancient church.

This is the way Akerman's county voted in the Georgia election: Forty-first Congress—S. A. Corker, Democrat, 902; T. Beard, Radical (colored), 139. Forty-second Congress—D. M. DuBose, Democrat, 899; Isham Fannin, Radical, 146. Representatives—E. P. Edwards, Democrat, 904; —— Heard, Radical (colored), 231. The county officers elected are all Democrats.

At Pensacola, Florida, last week, during a disturbance between Mr. Morris Riglander and a colored man, in front of the former's store, George Spear, a young and promising lad of nineteen or twenty years old, while engaged in assisting Mr. Riglander out of the difficulty, was accidentally shot by the latter and died in a few minutes. Mr. Riglander was at once arrested by the sheriff and lodged in jail.

The entries for the Dixie stakes, to be run over the Maryland Jockey Club course at Baltimore, at the fall meeting in 1872, have closed with eighty-nine subscribers. They comprise the stock of thirty-seven sires, and among them are some fine English descendants. The winner will be entitled to the handsome sum of $12,400, clear profit, the second horse $1,000, and the third horse $500. The race will afford a good test of the disputed points of superiority between English and American race-horses.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier says: "A fine buck, in his second year, abounding in a wealth of fatness, was captured yesterday at sea, about five miles from the island coast; where he had been driven by a party of hunters, who pursued him fruitlessly in a boat, when the chase was followed up by a party of fishermen, who chanced to be in the direction. He showed no signs of exhaustion, and was, with great difficulty, taken into the boat, but not, however, until he had cut one of the men severely on the arm with his hoofs, and his jugular was severed."

The Nashville Banner has the following: "The Hon. John A. Wimpy, of Dahlonega, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth Georgia District, has been defeated by William P. Price, his Democratic opponent. Mr. Wimpy is a gentleman unusually anxious to get along in the world—so anxious, in fact, that he wrote a letter to Logan & Co., the counterfeit swindlers, asking them to send him $1 500 in counterfeit money. He received a box of sawdust in return, for which he paid $120. Wimpy's sawdust speculation wasn't remunerative, and now, to add to his troubles, his Congressional aspirations are blasted in the bud. Poor Wimpy!"

A melancholy affair occurred at Panola, Mississippi, last week. Miss Lena Leland, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of that place, had pledged her lasting affections to a worthy gentleman of the same place, and arrangements were made for the marriage ceremonies to take place on Thursday night. The bridal trousseau had been obtained, and every arrangement made; cards were issued, and the friends of both parties invited to witness the nuptials of the betrothed. On Thursday evening, about an hour before the ceremony was to have been performed, the visitors and friends of the bride were surprised to learn of her sudden death. She had been taken sick a few days before, but her malady did not assume a serious aspect until a short time before her death. On Saturday the body of Miss Leland was committed to its last resting place, attended by many weeping and sorrowing friends. And they robe the bride in white, and in white they shroud the dead.

One of the most outrageous, cold-blooded murders was committed in Cherokee county, Alabama, last week. Mitchell Davis, a promising young man, was shot and instantly killed by negroes lying in ambush by the roadside. The young man was on the eve of being married, and on his way to visit his affianced. Statements differ as to the motives of the shooting; some saying the negroes intended to kill his cousin, some his father. The negroes fired also on different parties who were hurrying to the spot where young Davis was lying. The excitement is that section produced by this affair is indescribable. But it rose to fever heat when the report spread, and verified by respectable parties, that disguised bands of negroes were traversing the country, murdering white men and women. Already a war between the two races was imminent, when the Kuklux appeared upon the scene. Taking the law into their own hands, they silently but surely began their bloody work. Last accounts from that section were that four negroes had already been killed.

Of Mr. Napier, who swam ashore and landed in a canebrake, where it was feared he had perished from cold and hunger, the Macon Telegraph says: "Mr. Napier then turned his attention to his own desperate condition, for he was chilled to the very bones, and he immediately set about finding his way out of the swamp. After wandering for several hours through a dense thicket, ice and water (at times up to his waist), and finding nothing that indicated a way out, he sank down in despair by a tree on a dry spot, and began to think of the horrible death he would soon have to suffer, if not providentially delivered. He sat there shivering and exhausted, for some minutes, when a hog passed him, and he determined to follow its track through the swamp, thinking that, as it was nearly night, it was wending its way to some settlement. Aroused thus with the desperation of a last and only hope, he courageously struggled forward, and, as he hoped, the narrow track led him out of the swamp and to the plantation of Mr. Frederick, where he was kindly and hospitably received and refreshed, and, after resting for the balance of the night and drying his clothing, he came in yesterday, as above stated, to the great gratification of his friends, and relieved them of a most painful anxiety as to his fate."

In order to allay the serious fears that have pervaded the public mind for the last ten or fifteen days that the President would resign, on the reassembling of Congress, for the purpose of thrashing SUMNER, we would state that private dispatches from Washington assure us that all such apprehensions are comparatively groundless.

We are now told that rats are eaten in Paris only for pastime. This places an entirely new aspect upon the matter. We can very readily conceive how a besieged Frenchman could be induced to devour a few rats for the fun of the thing; but that he should do so merely because he was hungry, was a circumstance that we could never clearly comprehend.

Having failed by the aid of its various iron-clad acts of reconstruction to secure the South to its embraces, the Administration proposes to come to time with new acts of reconstruction backed by a fresh assault upon the Southern people. It is a very stale expedient. There is nothing novel in it. But a little reflection in advance would save much trouble. Nothing short of an open usurpation by the government and the adoption of obviously revolutionary means will accomplish the result sought. Nothing can save the electoral vote of the South to the Radical party in '72 but bayonets. They are its sole specific. It is true that the free application of bayonets at the South might work illy in the North. But, be this as it may, the Radical managers can rely on nothing else. They may as well cease to trump up pretexts. The people know that the real pretext is force. The old cry about "rebel violence" has played out. It won't answer the purpose any more.

The General Assembly.

We take it for granted that the Kentucky Legislature will give us a good registration act. It ought to be carefully considered, and, whilst impartial in every particular, it should be as strict as it can be made. There is, of course, no need to hurry it; and it would, perhaps, be best to discuss its details fully outside of the capitol before beginning to work on it.

A conventional interest bill of some sort is very essential. Kentucky is being drained of her surplus money year by year. The liberal and wise policy pursued by our neighbor States has sorely pressed our financial system, and thence reacted upon every interest, the agricultural being, perhaps, in an indirect way, most disastrously used. Our information is, that a great change has come over the people within the last year or two, and that this is felt by the members of the General Assembly. Certainly the question of conventional interest is one of serious import, worthy the closest scrutiny and loudly calling for appropriate legislation.

In regard to the question of amending our laws of evidence so as to relieve the white people of the State of the terrible inequality under which the Federal laws and our own short-sightedness have placed them, we have not much to say, because, we fear, we have little to hope. The points in the case are at last beginning to be understood and appreciated. People are coming to see that the exclusion of the blacks from Kentucky courts does not exclude them from a Federal court provided for them, and into which they can drag the whites, whilst a white man is confined to but one court, in which he can avail himself of but one class of testimony. The system is full of inequality and embarrassment, and works equal injustice. So far as the negroes are concerned, they are made whole of this injustice. The Legislature is asked simply to make the white people whole. If the matter were fairly discussed, and put to a square test, we think it would carry. But there is the trouble. Most of the members of the present General Assembly were committed two or three years ago against the measure. They are governed by a certain pride of opinion which they do not like to sacrifice, rather than by an unalterable belief that the proposed change is wrong in itself.

We suppose the Cincinnati railroad will come up again. It will be interesting to watch it. Since the development of the eighty-thousand-dollar account presented to the Cincinnati Council by the Trustees, people are suspicious. They are curious to see how much of it will go to Frankfort, and whether it will cause any member who voted "no" last winter to vote "aye" this winter. The question was thoroughly discussed last session before the vote was taken. No new light has been thrown on it since. Now the query naturally presents itself to the common mind, what about those eighty thousand dollars? We predict that the measure will be worse beaten than ever. A more honest body of men never assembled anywhere than the present Legislature. They may be perverse, but they are not corrupt, and they have a keen sense of official propriety which will go far to protect them against imprudence.

Grant and Sumner.

In the last interview which Judge DOUGLAS had with Mr. BUCHANAN prior to the famous Lecompton war, the President reminded the Illinois Senator of the dangerous ground he was treading, and suggested, by way of illustration, the fate of CALHOUN and RIVES. "Sir," replied the little giant, "let me remind you that *General Jackson is dead*," and bowed himself out of the executive presence. Nevertheless, the caution of Old Buck was wise; its disregard proved the downfall of DOUGLAS; and, had there been no great national combustion, the chances are that, if he had lived, he would have lost his seat in the Senate, just as he lost the Presidency, which, like CLAY and WEBSTER and CHASE, he hankered after with a singular infatuation late and early.

Mr. SUMNER has never incurred the suspicion of an overweening desire to fill the White House. He has preferred to take his own course where he is, and has been regarded any time these twenty years as a perverse, and, in many respects, an impracticable politician. He is understood by those who know him personally to be vain, willful, obstinate, unamiable, and honest; an ingrate and a poltroon; a sort of compound between the hangman and the parson, with a dash of sentiment and ambition. His manners are lordly. His aspect is Roman. He affects the Ciceronic; but resembles DEBOOTS in the two particulars which that distinguished scion of the Royal militia represented as having proved his bane through life, that is, a martial exterior joined to the pluck of a chicken. In respect to SUMNER, however, the union has proved an advantage rather than a drawback. He has made his big front and grandiose airs pass for statesmanship, and his lack of courage to sneak by as philanthropy. Withal, he is an industrious and cultured man, with a taste for declamation and a talent for rhetorical patch-work, and, when his person is not exposed, is thoroughly aggressive, being sufficiently conceited and domineering to attempt any enterprise that promises to flatter his insatiate thirst for power and notoriety. Such, we say, is his character as sketched by his familiars. But there is a large and an extensively scattered class of people who have a very different notion of him. They began years ago by pitying him, and ever since they have forgiven his whims because they have believed him to be independent and upright. They read his speeches with delight. They watch his course with confidence. He is their model of a Christian statesman, who does not give up to party what was meant for mankind.

Thus Mr. SUMNER brings to his aid in the matter of San Domingo two elements which rarely act in concert, the element we have just named, and that larger element which believes the scheme of annexation to be a job, and considers the position of the Massachusetts Senator to be right in itself, and so supports it on its merits.

Gen. GRANT, on the other hand, seems to be an easy-go-lucky, good-natured, indelicate man, who has enough insensibility to balk at nothing, and is ready to pay all the offices within his gift for a good per centage in land or service. He runs the Administration as if it were a real estate exchange. To him the Government is an enlarged faro-bank. He is the dealer; and, whenever it is necessary to ring in a beveled deck, the cards are ready, marked and stocked. Personally, GRANT is a better man than SUMNER, certainly a more amiable and attractive man, and true to his friends as long as they stand by him and don't mind ugly work. He is also cool and resolute, has the thorough sporting temperament, and means mischief.

The relative positions of BUCHANAN and DOUGLAS, GRANT and SUMNER, bear no other resemblance than that which is superficial. BUCHANAN occupied and GRANT occupies the White House; DOUGLAS was a Senator and SUMNER is a Senator; but this is all. DOUGLAS was a party man. SUMNER is hardly that. BUCHANAN was a timid and scrupulous man in dealing with the public service. GRANT is certainly neither the one nor the other. DOUGLAS was amiable, ready and impulsive. SUMNER is brittle, heavy and disagreeable. BUCHANAN was stiff and cold, with an eye on propriety. GRANT is merely reticent, with an eye to business. SUMNER is not a match for MORTON in debate. DOUGLAS was the best debator of his time.

So things are mixed "considerable," as Mrs. GAMP would have it. 'Tis a pretty quarrel as it stands, and is not likely to abate in degree as it progresses. And it is likely to progress. Neither SUMNER nor GRANT is the man to draw out voluntarily, nor could they as the case is made up. It will go on perhaps increasing in bitterness, and, if the Democratic managers are wise, they can easily profit by it. SUMNER need not, and we dare say does not, fear the fate of CALHOUN and RIVES and DOUGLAS. The Presidency has not been his weak suit. The party has not been his specialty. Besides, he is apt to think, with the little giant, that General JACKSON and Mr. BUCHANAN are both dead. Besides, is he not pretty much of a giant himself?

The Future of England.

Some time ago Mr. FROUDE, the historian, published in Fraser's Magazine a remarkable article entitled "England and Her Colonies." The piece, like everything from the same glowing pen, was well worth stealing, merely as a sensation, if nothing more; and accordingly it was at once appropriated by the piratical reprints of the day. It was naturally marked to some extent by the same singularity of sentiment and awryness of fancy which, in the author's histories, have exalted HENRY VIII. and debased ELIZABETH; but it was withal so shrewd, so able, so penetrating that, viewing it simply in its connection with current politics, we know not where to direct our readers for a better summary of the present condition of England or a surer key to the present policy of the British Cabinet.

Mr. FROUDE proposes as a grave and pressing danger what hitherto, whenever broached at all, has been doubtfully hinted as a bare possibility, viz: That England, with her unequaled past, may be without a future. Making every deduction that can be claimed for an occasional blemish of unreality or perverseness, there are still enough pith and point in this singular and fiery essay to arrest the attention of every thinking man. We are confident, at all events, that Mr. FROUDE will have the luck of convincing most readers that his apprehensions are less foolish than his proposed remedies—which is often a point gained in making converts. So that, if mother England is really falling into the shriveled and cachectic condition which Mr. FROUDE discovers, few of her children on this side the water will entertain any lively hope of her recovery in the hands of incompetent regulars, assisted by the flighty and unsteady skill of this ardent empiric.

Mr. FROUDE is a historian, and thereby hangs much of the weight of his deliverance. He is, too, let us remember, the historian of the Elizabethan age, that synonym of glory, vigor and success; and he has told its story with an eloquence and fervor never before equaled in that line of composition. Now, while no one who has read history to any purpose at all is ignorant of the fact that the relative position of England among the great powers is widely different in our day from what it was three hundred years ago, it is likely that Mr. FROUDE, from the direction of his studies and the peculiarity of his temperament, is keenly alive to the change. Again, Mr. FROUDE is the editor of a magazine which aspires to be at once popular and scholarly; and this would argue in him some share of the power of observation and the sensitiveness to existing facts for which the editorial fraternity are proverbial. He must know quite certainly, and even with peculiar clearness, both what the present condition of England is and what her past has been. If, then, he can be trusted to infer a third condition from two others which necessarily contain it, or to determine the position of an incomplete historic line when two of its points are given, his conjectures as to England's future are valuable in proportion to the undisputed thoroughness of his scholarship and the practical readiness of his perception. But our immediate reason for recurring to this matter at present is this—that the course pursued by the British Government in regard to the Franco-Prussian war and in regard to Russia's recent demands is making it from day to day a witness to the authenticity of Mr. FROUDE's facts and the legitimacy of his apprehensions, far more thoroughgoing than Mr. FROUDE himself seems to desire or imagine.

In the plethoric growth of the cities and the corresponding depletion of the counties, in the increase of pauperism and drunkenness, in the physical deterioration of Englishmen, in the encroachment of poor rates, debt and taxes, in the turbulent exactions of the trades' unions, and, finally, in the threatened loss of the colonies, there is certainly matter for JOHN BULL to reflect on. But are these the roots of the trouble, or only its branches? For example, we put it to any unprejudiced mind, whether during the interval which has succeeded the publication of Mr. FROUDE's article England has not exhibited a plentiful lack of spirit, a tame decrepitude of moral qualities, certainly without parallel in her history, and much more portentous than all the facts enumerated by Mr. FROUDE. It was a notable event when England and France laid aside their traditional enmity and joined their arms against Russia. Perhaps, an acute and impressible mind might have found in the alliance, from the first, signs of the decadence of Western Europe, as if the numbness which had already smitten Spain were creeping eastward, broadening as it went. With something of swagger, but more of apology, it was announced that the alliance was not a timid scheme of self-protection, but that it extended to the affairs of the whole world, which the two great powers, penetrated with a sense of their obligations to civilization, intended thenceforward to regulate in a very magnificent manner and on principles superlatively high. But mark the impotent conclusion. The war of the rebellion in this country came, and England, seeing no chance to solve the great problem of her statesmanship—that is, "how to sell a yard more of calico"—concluded not to regulate us. Next the joint intervention in Mexico came, and England, still not feeling free from scruples in regard to calico, slipped out of it. Then came the Austrian war of '66, when BISMARCK outwitted the august allies, gobbled up half the small fry of Europe, and left the two high contracting powers twiddling their thumbs in a very magnificent manner indeed. In state-craft, we believe, the first consequence of being outwitted is to get flogged. Prussia herself, having learned the lesson with some detail after Austerlitz, resolved to teach it to France, and has done so. England has stood by like an imbecile and has said "well done" to Prussia. The Russian complication has made the thing complete. England has seen the scepter depart forever from Western Europe, without so much as an effort to retain it.

The readiest and most general explanation of her fatuity will probably be found in the fact that her ruling classes sympathize with Germany, and possibly with Russia, as the hope and stay of the parental idea of government. They believed, no doubt, that great and imminent danger to monarchical institutions in Europe, arising from the reconsolidation of our own Union, could be averted in no other way than by an equally signal and conspicuous victory of an adverse principle on the trampled plains of France. It is therefore natural, and in a small way not unwise, for the partisans of monarchy in England to stand off while BISMARCK and King WILLIAM crush and tear unhappy France. But what will be the end of all this shame? Will the treason of the ruling classes be successful? Can BISMARCK cast out the democratic devil? Can England then keep shop and sell calico unvexed forever? We do not so read the signs of the times and the "philosophy of history." The reign of civilization in Western Europe has been essentially a reign of the people.

Civilization has made England for some centuries her throne; the movement of the race has used the little island only because a long and uninterrupted development of freedom was possible there. Check the democratic growth of Europe, and the whole power and wealth of civilization, including both physical and spiritual dominion, will at once pass into the large consolidated empire of the East. Englishmen, with all their contempt for generalities, at least love precedent. If they will heed nothing else, let them study their own history. The only infamy at all comparable to the present that England has ever had to endure was the subserviency of the later STUARTS to LOUIS XIV. Jealousy of their own people, and a desire to make themselves absolute, prompted their conduct, as a similar motive does that of their successors. The triumph of the people defeated their plot, and the energies of CROMWELL, WILLIAM, MARLBOROUGH, PITT and WOLFE carried the power and fame of England steadily up to its culminating point in the struggle in which she struck down the great NAPOLEON. If the aristocracy now succeed in their trick, as the STUARTS failed, England must dwindle to a mere province of Germany, the creature of another and alien will. Will trade revive; will the colonies adhere more steadfastly; will pauperism diminish; will all the potent and threatening evils which Mr. FROUDE speaks of vanish away if this degradation can only be consummated? Are dependence and debasement favorable to the growth of public virtue, and apt to heal decrepitude? But if, on the other hand, the democratic spirit should now make its final and sole remaining leap in England which Mr. CARLYLE graphically calls "shooting Niagara," what then? The conundrum is easier asked than answered, and is fruitful of others like itself. Can *any* old community become Democratic? Is Democracy, or is it not, essentially a characteristic of national adolescence? Is it a good remedy or a safe experiment for senility? Would it save the colonies? Would it revive the parent trunk? More than all, what shall we say of the gradual consumption of England's mineral wealth? When the coal is all burnt, and the iron all dug, as they must be at no distant day, how will her millions subsist, and what will be the dimensions of her power? For our part, it seems to us that the British empire, one of the most stupendous agencies for good that ever blessed the world, is now essentially a thing of the past, and that, like a mortal mother, there remains to her no other hope than the unselfish one of surviving in her children.

☞ It was reported recently that GRANT had offered Russia a fleet of war vessels in case of a row in the Black Sea. The Albany Journal thinks it was useless to contradict the report, as it was absurd. People who are most familiar with the acts of General GRANT regarded the absurdity of the thing as the best evidence of its truth.

☞ The Washington Chronicle, in order to curry favor with the Administration, has made itself the meanest and mangiest newspaper on the continent; and yet, the Administration has suffered it to be sold for want of patronage. But then, the Chronicle doesn't mind being sold—it was so used to it.

☞ An exchange tells us that "two days before the Hon. HENRY HIBBARD, of New Hampshire, was taken with insanity the Governor offered to make him a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State." Gen. GRANT would have made the offer two days after.

☞ When North Carolina first spoke of impeaching HOLDEN we advised her not to do it. We assured her in the most earnest manner that it would be much cheaper and better to hang him, and she now finds that we were about right.

☞ At the late elections in Georgia the counties of Irwin, Appling and Coffee did not cast a single vote for the Radical candidates. If the political millennium hasn't now dawned in those counties, the probability is that it never will.

☞ "Hung be the heavens with black," exclaims the Macon Telegraph, "the day that sees AKERMAN come back to live in Georgia." Oh, never mind hanging the heavens. Hang AKERMAN, and be done with it.

☞ "What New England Lost in the War" is the subject of an article in the Montgomery Mail. New England's loss in the war consisted principally of substitutes.

☞ We do not believe that FORNEY sold out at Washington for want of patronage. We are satisfied that it was from mere force of habit.

CITY ITEMS.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup for children teething. This valuable preparation has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve gripings in the bowels and wind colic. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of dysentery and diarrhea in children, whether arising from teething or any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of Curtis & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all medicine dealers.

☞ If you want to purchase clothing that is really good, go to Sproule & Mandeville's, Nos. 124 and 126 Main street, corner of Fourth.

Pure Irish Whisky. Jameson's celebrated old Dublin Malt Whisky, in kegs and demijohns, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

☞ Sproule & Mandeville are selling good Star shirts at $2 50. Nos. 124 and 126 National Hotel buildings, corner Main and Fourth streets.

Guinness' Dublin Stout and Younger's Scotch Ale, by the dozen or cask, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

☞ Best brands of old Kentucky whisky at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 15, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith: DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success. J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup after all other remedies had failed: LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith: DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Tape worm, head and all, removed in from two to three hours or no pay. Medicine pleasant and harmless as spring water. Reference to first citizens of Indianapolis. Address Dr. Mack, Indianapolis. ja3 d3

Money Loaned on Collateral Security. Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN, dec9 d30 114 Third street.

Morbid Condition of the Blood. This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as scrofula, white swelling, gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, ulcers, chronic sore eyes, swelled neck, salt rheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and eruptions of all kinds. For the cure of these various affections, which are merely symptoms of a morbid state of the blood, medical skill and science have not yet discovered a Blood Purifier equal to the Compound Extract of Stillingia. This great Health Restorer and Blood Cleansing Cordial thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy and perfectly pure condition. The genuine is prepared only by PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., Chemists, Atlanta, Ga., and each label bears the signature of J. S. PEMBERTON. de23 dtf

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

F. Schleifer & Co.'s (of San Francisco) Pure California Brandy. I have great satisfaction in being able to recommend this brandy to my medical brethren as a Pure Wine Brandy, free from all adulterations and substitutions of other spirits or flavorings. Chas. T. Jackson, State Assayer for Massachusetts. Henry G. Schmidt & Co., 38 Beaver street, New York, sole Eastern Agents. oc29 d2aw W&Sa3m

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

MARRIED.

HUGHES—SHANNON—On Thursday, the 29th ult., at Mt. Carmel, Ill., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. A. Falen, WM. H. HUGHES, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss FANNIE, daughter of T. J. Shannon, Esq.

GLASS—ASHBRIGE—On Dec. 27, 1870, by the Rev. Mr. Weaver, JAMES W. GLASS to Miss S. A. ASHBRIGE.

DIED.

STEWART—Of consumption, on Tuesday morning, at 5 o'clock, Jan. 3, 1871, NARCISSA, wife of Robert A. Stewart, in her 29th year. Funeral services at the Chestnut-street Methodist Church on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 4, 1871, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CROSBY—Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock p.m., HATTIE GERALDINE, daughter of Dr. J. A. and Nannie H. Crosby. Funeral at the residence, 287 Third street, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 2:30 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

☞ Shelby Sentinel please copy.

DENT—At the residence of his father, in Henderson county, on the morning of Dec. 5, Lieutenant E. W. DENT, formerly of the 9th regiment Kentucky Brigade, Confederate Army.

ASH—On Monday, the 26th day of December, 1870, JOHN ROBINSON, aged 10 months, infant son of Charles D. and Kate Ash, of Van Buren, Anderson county, Ky.

MEETINGS.

Notice. THE Catholics of Louisville and vicinity will hold a public meeting at Glover Rink, on Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut, on Friday evening, Jan. 6, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of protesting against the usurpations of Victor Emanuel. Good speakers of both English and German will address the meeting. Let every Catholic in the city and vicinity attend. By order of the Committee. ja4 d3*

Masonic Notice. There will be a regular meeting of Lodge of Antiquity, No. 113, (installation of officers) this (Wednesday) evening, Jan. 4, 1871, at 8 o'clock. W. F. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF THE Western Financial Corporation.

ASSETS.

Bonds	$213,940 00
Office furniture	570 38
Protests	16 72
Bills and notes discounted	1,016,634 36
Suspended debt	2,836 51
Debts in suit	1,139 77
Revenue stamps	499 50
Due by banks	56,586 66
New York exchange	14,793 21
Currency	80,559 65
	$1,387,116 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$809,300 00
Due to depositors	499,106 67
Due to banks	37,671 65
Surplus	18,038 54
Dividend No. 4	32,000 00
	$1,387,116 86

JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 31st day of December, 1870. H. M. BURFORD, Notary Public J. C. ja4 d5

Everybody a Book-binder. EMERSON CLIP AND FILE, for instantaneously binding and filing letters, bills, invoices, circulars, &c., at the cost of one cent per volume. Also EMERSON BINDERS, for accumulated periodicals, magazines, sheet music, newspapers, old books, &c. Binds all such reading matter in such a manner at once neat, durable, and eminently satisfactory at one-half the cost of regular binding. Persons desirous of seeing the binders can examine them at their places by addressing JNO. HOWARD, At corner of Jefferson and Brook, Agent for J. R. Barrett & Co., Chicago.

Kentucky State Lotteries. AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871: KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 103. 15, 23, 73, 2, 46, 23, 9, 6, 44, 49, 51, 56, 19. KENTUCKY CLASS 104. 3, 63, 12, 20, 71, 48, 51, 77, 65, 29, 7, 50. Office No 35 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

Notice. I HAVE this day sold my drug and apothecary establishment, situated on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, to Mr. P. F. Smith. Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. THOS. E. JENKINS.

P. F. SMITH, (Successor to Thos. E. Jenkins, M. D.) **DRUGGIST,** Corner Third and Walnut Sts., ja4 d1m LOUISVILLE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Body and Its Needs. Considering the extreme sensitiveness of the human body, and that it is unprotected except by artificial covering from the action of cold, it is not strange that at this season it is liable to many disorders. The skin exercises a powerful influence over the stomach and bowels, and when its functions are interrupted by sudden chills that seal the pores and prevent evaporation from the surface, internal congestion is apt to ensue. The digestive organs never perform their office properly when this is the case, and the waste matter of the system, which should be discharged in part through the perspiratory glands, having no other outlet than the bowels and the kidneys, constipation and a variety of renal diseases are more or less prevalent. Dyspepsia, where it exists, is also aggravated by these causes. The most effective preventive of, and remedy for, disturbances of this nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Acting as a stimulant and tonic, it rouses the stomach and the intestines, imparting to those important organs both activity and regularity. It also operates as a sudorific, by toning the vessels of the skin and permitting the free passage of exhausted matter through that natural sieve of the system. Being a mild diuretic, it gives a healthful impulse to the action of the kidneys, where there is a tendency to dropsy, and as a blood depurent and nervine, has a highly beneficial effect in rheumatic cases. It combines in happy proportions the tonic, alterative, aperient, antiseptic, diaphoretic, and antibilious properties requisite for the restoration of a system generally disordered, and has no equal as a winter medicine. ja3 TuW&Fr&wl

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine COD LIVER OIL! The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere. JOHN C. BAKER & CO., se3 W&Saly Philadelphia.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE Does cure Bronchitis, Consumption, all Lung Diseases and Spitting of Blood, and strengthen and build up the system to a healthy condition. This has been tested by Prof. Trousseau in two thousand cases, in the Hospitals of Paris, in which it cured nearly every case; and in this country physicians are daily ordering and commending it to their patients. It has made some astonishing cures. One bottle will prove its efficacy. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sent by express to any address. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, ap15 Wedly 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose, in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State—out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more Southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive—embracing every possible phase of lung disease—has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more Northern latitudes. It is a well-established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the Southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh colds as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected, even slightly, is to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well—provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease, if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhea ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. oc21 deodly-MW&F

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution. THE firm of Newman & Colgan is this day dissolved by mutual consent. George A. Newman will settle up the business of the old firm and continue the Retail Drug business at the old stand, northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. GEO. A. NEWMAN, JOHN COLGAN. Jan. 2, 1871—ja4 d2

Notice. H. D. NEWCOMB this day retires from the firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm and style as heretofore. H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, GEORGE C. BUCHANAN, ANDREW BUCHANAN. Louisville, Ky, Jan 1, 1871. ja3 d1m

Copartnership. MR. THOMAS H. WEST, late with Bamberger, Bloom & Co., was admitted to a full interest in our business January 1, 1871, the style of the firm remaining as heretofore. ja3 d6 NEALE & CO.

Copartnership Notice. WORTHINGTON ROBINSON is admitted a member of our firm from this date. R. A. ROBINSON & CO. January 2, 1871. ja3 d6

Copartnership. WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name and style of Gardner & Miller, to conduct a Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, at No. 247 West Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, north side. A. HENRY GARDNER, NICHOLAS MILLER. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871.

Thankful for the past favors bestowed upon us, we beg to assure our friends and customers of our appreciation of the same, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit their future patronage. ja1 d1m GARDNER & MILLER.

Dissolution. THE copartnership heretofore existing between Julius Dorn and Louis Barkhouse, under the style and firm of Dorn, Barkhouse & Co., expires this day by limitation. Dec. 31, 1870. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.

REFERRING to the above, I hereby inform my friends and the trade that I shall continue the Wholesale Liquor business at the old house, No. 11 Second street. ja1 d30 JULIUS DORN.

I have become proprietor of the assets and have assumed the liabilities of the firm. JULIUS DORN.

LADIES, ATTENTION! I HAVE just received a full stock of Embroidered Edgings and Insertions; Embroidered Chemise Bands and Yokes; Linen and Cotton Trimmings; Lace Reviere, Tape Trimmings; Lace and Muslin Chemisettes; Lace Collars and Sleeves; Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs; Corsets, Infants' Embroidered Dresses & Waists; Also Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 00; AT **CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'** Cheap Lace Store, de31 103½ FOURTH ST.

FORTUNE TELLER. ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on **MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT** Of New Albany, Ind. Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen, for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them. Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me for I never fail to give satisfaction. Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. eu13 Wed&Sat

INGLESIDE SEMINARY, 1,532 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. THE thirty-fourth session of this English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence Feb. 1, 1871. Classes re formed Jan. 4. Circulars sent on application. de23 d13e3m

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Dividend. A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of 8 per cent. will be paid shareholders in the Pickett Tobacco Warehouse Company for the past six months, on application to the Secretary, REUBEN DAWSON, Corner Seventeenth and Jefferson sts. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4, 1871.

Stockholders' Meeting. Louisville Insurance and Banking Co. THE annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors will be held at the company's office, on Monday, January 9, 1871. Stockholders will please bring their certificates for exchange. ja3 d5 J. M. GLEASON, Sec'y.

Dividend. THE Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have declared a cash dividend of three (3) per cent upon the stock and stock liabilities of the company out of the earnings of the six months ending 31st December last, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive. Jan. 3, 1871—d6 W. HANNEY, Sec'y.

Dividend. MANUFACTURING & FINANCIAL CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1870. A DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. on the amount of stock paid up in this Company was this day declared, payable on first six months' business on demand at the office of said company. ja3 d3 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Notice. OFFICE MANUFACTURING & FINANCIAL CO., Jan. 3, 1871. AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 31st ult., a call of 10 per cent. was made on the capital stock of said company, payable at their office on or before the 1st day of February, 1871. ja3 d10 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Dividend. WESTERN INSURANCE & BANKING CO., LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2, 1871. THE Directors of the Western Insurance and Banking Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand. ja3 d6 HENRY HURTER, Sec'y.

Dividend. CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK, Dec. 30, 1870. THE Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand. ja3 d2 C. G. RODGERS, Cashier.

Notice. OFFICE FRANKLIN INS. CO., OF LOUISVILLE, January 2, 1871. UNDER resolution of the Board of Directors, the stock notes held by this company are ordered to be returned to the makers canceled, the capital stock of the company now being fully paid up, and a return premium of 25 per cent. made to the marine policy holders. ja3 d5 R. A. BROWINSKI, Secy.

Kentucky Department Life Association of America. THE annual meeting of the Trustees of the Kentucky Department Life Association of America, for the purpose of electing thirteen directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Association, 46 West Main street, Louisville, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. ja1 d10 JNO. C. BONNYCASTLE, Sec'y.

Dividend. MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY. AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, on the 28th inst., a semi annual dividend of six per cent. upon the capital stock of the Bank was declared, payable December 31, 1870. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier. Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. ja1 d3*

Notice. OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 21, 1870. THE interest coupons due January 1, 1871, of the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at the office of the company. ja1 d3 S. M. ELDRIDGE, Secy.

Dividend. THE Louisville Insurance and Banking Company has this day declared a semi annual dividend of 10 per cent., creditable to surplus fund. THEODORE HARRIS, Prest. Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. ja1 d3

Dividend. THE Masonic Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand. JACOB KRIEGER, SR., Cashier. Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. ja1 d3

Notice. SECOND NATIONAL BANK. LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1870. THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at its Banking-house on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871. de31 td GEO. S. ALLISON, Cashier.

Notice. PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, December 29, 1870. THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, for the purpose of electing five directors to serve during the ensuing year. de30 dtd J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

Notice. FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 27, 1870. THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held on Monday, Jan 9, 1871, at its office, corner of Seventh and Main streets, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., for the purpose of electing thirteen directors to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of any business that may come before them. de28 dtJa9 R. B. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

Notice. LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, & LEXINGTON R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30, 1870. THE Board of Directors have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent. on the preferred joint stock of this company, payable at this office on and after Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871. W. H. BEYNROTH, Secretary and Treasurer. de30 d6

Notice. LOUISVILLE CITY NATIONAL BANK. THERE will be an election held for five Directors on Tuesday, Jan 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p m., at their office. de30 td R. S. MOXLEY, Cashier.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week, 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40. Every other day one month, $10; two months, $1[illegible]; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Medical, "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisments 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville AND MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Nov. 20, 1870.]	Arrive.
9:00 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:50 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	Memphis, N O. & Mobile Express	8:00 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp Mail	1:40 P. M.
8:25 A. M.	Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail	2:10 P. M.
3:80 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:35 A. M.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 5:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 6:10 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:50 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:30 A. M. train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway. n20 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R.

	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	3:10 a m	11:20 p m
Cincinnati Fast Line	8:30 a m	6:15 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 p m	12:30 p m
Cin Night Express, ex Saturday	11:20 p m	5:21 a m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	5:55 a m	6:40 p m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	3:30 p m	10:35 a m
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	4:55 p m	8:25 a m

Sleeping Cars on 11:20 P. M. train. Round trip tickets to Cincinnati at reduced rates. By applying at company's offices, Third and Main streets, Louisville, Galt House, and Willard Hotel, or Depot, corner of Brook and Jefferson streets, telegrams to secure sleeping-car berths to Eastern cities will be sent free. de12 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Shelby Railroad Company. Leaves Louisville (via the Short-line) 8:30 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. Leave Shelbyville 8:15 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. Passengers taking the 3:55 p. m. train from Louisville and the 8:15 a. m. from Shelbyville go through without change of cars. Trains 8:30 a. m., from Louisville, 2:30 p. m., from Shelbyville, are mixed trains from Anchorage and Shelbyville. de12

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE North, East, and West. VIA THE **Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line** J. M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

5:35 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle.

2:20 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis in Pullman's palace cars; to Chicago in splendid day and sleeping cars; and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change, in Wagner's drawing-room day and sleeping cars.

11:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

Notice—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 2:20 P. M.

Tickets for sale and sleeping cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third sts., and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't. S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. November 20, 1870.

THE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILWAY

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Leaving Bridge Depot at......8:15 A. M.
Arrive at......9:00 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot. M. SLOAT, Gen'l Sup't. S. E. HOOPER, G. T. A. oc24 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice. CITY WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.—On and after this date, and until further notice, I will be found at my office, No. 16 Third street, between Main and the river, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Persons desiring my services as Weigher or Inspector will please call as above. Respectfully, JOHN C. GIES. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4—dtf

Notice to Water Consumers. OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1871. THE Water Rents from date to July 1, 1871, are now due. The rules of the Company require said rents to be paid at its office by the 11th day of the present month. WM. F. BARRET, ja1 d10 Pres't Water Co.

Rio Coffee. 1,000 BAGS prime to choice Rio Coffee now receiving and for sale at prices giving the buyer the advantage of the reduction in duty. NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., ja1 d3 34 Fourth street.

Missouri County Bonds. WE offer for sale the following Missouri County Bonds:

County.		Interest.
Calloway, due in 1876, 1877, 1878		9 per cent.
Macon,	20 years	8 per cent.
Cooper,	10 years	10 per cent.

These bonds are sold at rates which yield the holder from 10½ to 13 per cent. upon the investment.

Reference is made to the following named gentlemen among many others, who, having thoroughly investigated the legality and resources of the different counties, have invested largely in Missouri County Bonds: R. L. Shackelford, Cashier First National Bank, Danville; Col. John Cowan, Teller do.; James Kinnaird, Sr., Vice President do.; Rev. R. A. Johnstone, Financial Agent of Centre College; John Owsley, Cashier Deposit Bank, Stanford, Ky.; Silas T. Green, Cashier Deposit Bank, Richmond, Ky.; N. Long & Co., Bankers, Russellville, Ky.; Ed. Cronley, Cashier City National Bank, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. A. T. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.; Z. C. McGrayer, President Commercial Bank, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Separate pamphlets of each county containing an official statement of the financial condition and resources of each county furnished on application to SAM'L McKEE, Bond and Stock Broker, 206 West Main st., Louisville, Ky. ASHBY McKEE, Lexington, Ky. Dr. A. R. McKEE, Danville, Ky. de7 WeFr&Mo1m

Notice. TO all persons interested in the Navigation of the Ohio River—In the construction of the bridge over the Ohio river, which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is building (at Benwood), under authority of an act of Congress, it is necessary to temporarily obstruct the channel by false works. This is to give notice that after the date above, except the main channel span, will be closed. This span is near the middle of the river, and is 325 feet between masonry at low-water line. JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Chief Engineer B & O. R. R. December 8, 1870. de13 MoWe&Fr12

Copper Whisky. 150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

MEDICINES.

THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup

Cures permanently Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Croup, Whooping-Cough, and Consumption, when taken in time. Has never failed. OVER TWENTY THOUSAND LIVING WITNESSES to bear testimony to the great superiority of Globe Flower Cough Syrup over all other Lung Remedies introduced.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup is a certain curative for every form of Cough.

It quickly relieves the spasmodic irritation, promotes expectoration, and clears the air passages of mucous.

It purifies the fluids and heals ulcers and tubercles in the lungs.

It should be used in every form of Phthisis Pulmonalis, Pain or soreness in the Chest, Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Night Sweats, Feverishness, Loss of Appetite, and Gradual Wasting Away.

We guarantee that it contains no Opium, or any of its preparations, or other injurious drug.

A trial by the Profession and People is most respectfully solicited.

For sale by Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., Proprietors and Chemists, Atlanta, Ga.

READ! READ!

BYINGTON'S HOTEL, FORT VALLEY, GA., December 1, 1870.

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co., Atlanta, Ga.: Gents—For the past two months I have been suffering with a very severe cough, and I used fifty different remedies without receiving the least benefit; but a few days ago a friend recommended your Globe Flower Cough Syrup, and I am proud to say that my cough was entirely cured before the bottle was near empty. I am, very respectfully, E. T. BYINGTON.

ROSWELL, GA., April 28, 1870.

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co.: Dear Sirs—I received the bottle of Globe Flower Cough Syrup at noon yesterday and began the use of it immediately. My patient passed a more comfortable night than she has for three months, and now, at 10 o'clock a. m., she feels like another woman. I intend to continue the use of the Globe Flower Syrup, believing it will make a cure. Never have I witnessed such great benefit from a remedy in so short a time in my life. I shall, in the future, use your Globe Flower Syrup in all cases of colds, coughs, and all affections of the lungs that may present themselves. Respectfully, R. B. ANDERSON, M. D.

[From Rev. H. E. Taliaferro.] TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 14, 1866.

Dr. J. S. Pemberton: Dear Sir—It not being in my power to visit your city soon, and I am often asked for your Globe Flower Syrup, I wish you to send me one dozen bottles. My son-in-law has been cured of a long obstinate lung affection, bordering on consumption, by the use of two bottles. Every one who has tried it wants more, and those who have not tried it wish to do so. I will remit the money when you forward the bill. Yours truly, H. E. TALIAFERRO.

For sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., and B. F. ALFORD, Druggist, de28 deod3m Corner Seventh and Market.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

THE GREATEST AND ONLY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD THAT IS WARRANTED A PERFECT CURE for all kinds of PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD—entirely vegetable. Call and take back your money in every case of failure. No failure for 12 years. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. Send for circular. $1 a bottle. GEORGE H. CARY Agent, Louisville. no9 We&Sa6m

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 365 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

RIGAUD & CO'S PERFUMERY

Patronized by the French Court, and extensively used in all fashionable circles.

KANANGA

THE TOILET WATER OF THE DAY, Preserves the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion.

MIRANDA SOAP

Gives the skin a delightful silky surface, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

RIGAUD'S DENTORINE

A dentifrice elixir of unequaled virtues. Sweetens the breath, strengthens the gums, and preserves the teeth from decay.

SOLIDIFIED DENTIFRICE CREAM

A brush dipped in water and Dentorine passed over it produces a soft and unctuous mucilage that gives the teeth a brilliant whiteness.

[illegible]

A

Miranda Pomade

For preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD'S COLORIGENE

Restoring to the Hair its original Color.

A vegetable compound; contains nothing injurious; restores the hair to its natural color. Its success is infallible, and it does not stain either the skin or linen.

EXTRACT OF YLANGYLANG

MANILLA BOUQUET.

The two favorite perfumes for the handkerchief.

KANANGA NEW JAPANESE PERFUME

The fashionable Perfume, just imported by Messrs. Rigaud & Co. AGENTS IN LOUISVILLE, **PETER, POWERS & COOPER.** je15 d1awly W

RHEUMATISM. Munroe's Rheumatic Cure, THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists. H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent, my8 d&uW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

DRY GOODS.

FLANNELS.

20 Bales Blue Mixed, Black Mixed, and Red Twilled Flannel;
30 bales Plain Red Assorted Flannel;
25 do White do do;
10 cases Ballardvale do;
20 cases Blue Mixed and Black Mixed Plain do;
15 cases Assabet Plaid Flannel;
20 bales Yellow do;
150 pieces Opera Flannels, assorted colors;
20 cases Ellerton, 10 do Nashua, 10 do Clarion, 30 do Hamilton, 5 do Pemberton, 5 do Naumkeag, 10 do Arlington, 15 do Massachusetts — Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel.
15 do White Rock Plaid Linsey;
10 do Park do do;
10 do Irwin & Stinson's Plaid Linseys;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., de22 70 and 72 Sixth street.

BLANKETS.

20 CASES 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 White Bed Blankets;
50 bales 4 to 8 pound Gray Blankets;
15 bales Red and Blue do;
200 pair fine Crib do;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., de22 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

M. C. RAMSEY, JEWELER, FOURTH STREET, is receiving a large stock of **ELEGANT SILVER WARE,** Ladies' Watches and Opera Chains, Holiday Goods, Wedding Presents, Opera Glasses, Pebbles, and fine Spectacles. no8 d1m

GLUE! GLUE! THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price. JOSEPH SCHWAB, oc24 d3m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER,

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine and Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 [illegible]. GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pains in the [illegible] and all troubles arising from Self-abuse, positively and speedily cured. MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the whole charge. Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. [illegible] diploma [illegible] and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients. FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured. FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2. Best quality of Male Safes, [illegible] each—5 for $3. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE. Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 12 M. ja3 d[illegible]

AVOID QUACKS—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York. de25 deod6mMoWeFr

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Remedies. Use these only, and save time, health, and money. $1,000 reward for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c. It is the greatest Renovator, Alterative, and Blood Purifier known—removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 2, cures mercurial affections, rheumatism in all its forms, and gives immediate relief in all cases. Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Antidote, a radical cure for all urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Elixir d'Amour, a radical cure for nervous or general debility in old or young, imparting energy with wonderful effect. Price $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

Send money by Express, or order goods through your Druggist, and you will meet with no loss. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies, D. B. Richards, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, 228 Varick street, New York. For sale by "M. W. SMITH, Sixth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. no8 d&Weowly

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER. Essays for Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. no9 We&Sa6m

DOCTOR WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY OTHER Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with payment prices of preparation in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. [illegible] MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All that the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, [illegible] cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES. We are agents for Madame Caprand's French Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps. Also M. La Craux French Powders, guaranteed. Price by mail $2 and 3 stamps. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN, Consulting Physician, No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs, 112 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

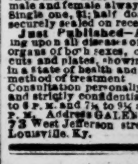
Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate. Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition. Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN. *The Great Soothing Remedy.*

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Galen's Head Dispensary, Established 1850, Chartered 1860



by the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost most ordinary under old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus shielding the patients from exposure and extravagant charges of quack medicines. Also, Dewees's Female Monthly Regulator Pills. Sent on receipt of price—Two Dollars per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces in [illegible]. Price of Safes: Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; per dozen, $5—securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions. Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing [illegible] large pages, in a state of health and disease with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charges, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 at night. Sundays from 2 to 4 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, Fourth st., bet. Main and Sycamore, **Cincinnati, O.** J. J. McGRATH (formerly of Louisville Hotel), Prop'r. no9 d3m

St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. The undersigned having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo. It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object. R. E. RIVERS, HENRY S. FOLEY, FITZ LONSDALE. New Orleans, Oct 1870. oc31 dtf

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky. **U. S. HOTEL,** Louisville, Ky. BURTON & STOCKTON......PROPRIETORS. This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED. oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD, EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON D. C. oc9 dly

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth st., bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja8 dly

CEMETERIES, GARDENS & PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer, 36th st. ja1 d1m*

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 11 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 199 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORRN, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 472 & 474 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

and manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, westside, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

W. M. BROOKS' New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables, Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st., MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is here provided for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, inclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof roofing—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within 100 yards of the only packing-house in Memphis. I receive stock at cars or boats at my own expense and risk. I do an exclusive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments from all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties shipping stock should telegraph information. Buyers and sellers visiting Memphis are respectfully invited to call and see the establishment and judge for themselves. de13 d6m W. M. BROOKS.

MEDICAL.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S Genuine PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the powers of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

H

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following Symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face, Universal Lassitude, Pallid Countenance, of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which H.T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

☞SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

☞No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND Improved Rose Wash CURE SECRET DISEASES in all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

M

USE H. T. HELMBOLD'S Extract Buchu For all affections and diseases of these organs whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is the Great Diuretic, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD! H. T. HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald-head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a Few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought, and now the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has its virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Sirup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

H.T.Helmbold's Rose Wash An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital.

L

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles in vacuo—and are the most active measures of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benj. Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine

D

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.

ONLY DEPOTS: H. T. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse No. 594 Broadway, N. Y., OR TO H.T. Helmbold's Medical Depot, No. 104 SOUTH TENTH ST., PHILA

Beware of Counterfeits. ASK FOR H. T. HELMBOLD'S! Take No Other!

d&w

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

NOT numbered—The heirs of Anneke Jans.

MOTTO for an aspiring Police Judge—mulct 'em in parvo.

No Seine man can be found who thinks the Prussian network will hold Paris.

TITUSVILLE boasts of more refinement than any other city in Pennsylvania.

"MY dear sir, I am a Republican, but the time has not come yet," is credited to Bismarck.

A NEW JERSEY professor defines fiction as "a story made up of facts invented for the purpose."

"DROPPING a kind word in the ear" of the Chicago poor hasn't increased their adipose to speak of.

IT would be well to remind the friends of Chief Justice Chase that electricity has never yet elected a President.

THE ice is going out of Chicago river, and that delicious stream has begun to "exhale its condensed essence."

THE Germans believe they have disabled or otherwise disposed of 600,000 Frenchmen since the beginning of the war.

CHICAGO'S magnificent crop of scissors editors are now busy crediting stolen paragraphs to the Pittsburg papers.

THE Cincinnati Commercial has again discovered the Nathan murderer. This has been the way ever since Gravelotte.

A CONNECTICUT "General" has invented an almanac good for 300 years. He advertises that if any man, after using it 300 years, isn't satisfied with it, another almanac will be furnished gratis.

UNREQUITED love is too much for New York State men. The latest victim is now "lying upon his side, with his knees under his chin, his feet bare, and hair disheveled, and over all a loosely-thrown blanket."

AN Ohio girl "can always tell Sunday or Sabbath, from any other day in the week, from the number of men and boys, old and young, with guns and revolvers, making for the woods and people's farms."

"JUDGE" OTTO is temporarily acting as Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks think he ought to be ashamed of himself for the unjust denial to them of the holiday privileges allowed clerks in the other departments.

PEOPLE will be sensitive about their names. It is now reported that Col. George Stoneman, of Arizona, wants it understood that he's not the stone man that's going about the country passing himself off as John Henry Cardiff.

"CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is not so far gone as has been supposed," announces a Cincinnati paper. For the sake of the newspaper readers in this country it is to be hoped that if the Chief Justice is going any further he will not go by telegraph. If he had been any other man the electricity would have been taken out of him in less than a week.

IN Minnesota recently a little girl and boy wandered away from the house of their father, and subsequently were found dead by the Indians. The boy lay on his back, having apparently died without much suffering. The girl had taken her rings from her ears and, wrapping them, with a lock of her hair, in a small piece of cloth, had put the little parcel in her pocket, and then lain down and died from cold and hunger.

THEY discuss topics at the Oneida Community, without a particle of hesitation or the first symptoms of a blush, which, in the outside world, are seldom discussed at all, or under the rose. They call this style of procedure, openness of heart and true modesty; quote the familiar adage: "To the pure, all things are pure," and denounce us "outside barbarians" as practicers of prudery, affectation, mock delicacy and false modesty.—[Cin Com Letter.

AN incident of this sort must be truly interesting to the passengers who want to get through. The Jonesville Record says: "In one of the coaches of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road was a sweet little prattling child in its mother's arms. To please the little one, its mother let it take her portmonaie. After the child had exhausted its curiosity on the purse, it threw it out of the coach. The matter was communicated to the conductor, and he backed the train a third of a mile, and the purse was found."

THE Philadelphia Press, the only comic paper now extant in America, advises Grosvenor, of the St Louis Democrat, to follow up his book "Does Protection Protect?" with a series something like this: "Does Collection Collect?"—a treatise on finance. "Do Connections Connect?"—a railroad handy book. "Does Correction Correct?"—a manual for writers and proof-readers. "Do Projectiles Project?"—a paper on ordnance. "Does Division Divide?"—a tract on mathematics. "Does Stultification Stultify?"—a diary.

THE fact is, that if there has been heretofore a good deal of reason to suspect the custom of petty pilfering among society people, rich people, and people of such position as to render the association ostensibly unwarranted, there is a much better reason than ever, now that the late New York cases have taken so singular a course. The details of these cases would all indicate, if not absolutely the guilt of the particular persons arrested, at least the very general affliction of what has been made respectable under the name of "klopemania."—[Chicago Times.

A CHICAGO clergyman says: "Some tell us there is no harm in the ball-room. No harm! Let the rude manners and the indelicate and immodest conversation so universal in ball-room associations speak. Many a lovely daughter may trace her ruin to the loose associations of the ball-room. Love for the dance leads the affections away from parents and friends. Yes, they even hate them when they would oppose. It leads the affections away from God and Christ and the duties indispensable to the care of the soul for another state beyond the grave."

THE Chicago Times waxes bitter over the Rev. Pharisee Sabine, who refused Christian burial to the actor Holland. It says: "The church people have no right to wonder or complain at the growing popular prejudice against their institutions and customs, so long as they parade embodiments of bigotry from their pulpits. The theatrical profession does not need, at this day, any recital of names to demonstrate its respectability, its talent, and even its usefulness, when not degraded. Indeed, the books of the State prisons and penitentiaries, and the criminal records of the country, might show a comparison between the clergy and the actors which, according to numbers, would tell badly against the former."

A KANSAS paper makes the following remarks in announcing a new railroad: "Ring out, ye bells, your loud-pealing anthems, to the skies. Let the deep-toned organs pour forth their thunderous harmonies. Sound the hew-gag, strike the tom-jon, beat the fuzzy-guzzy, wake the gong kwong, let the loud hosanna ring, bum-tum-fizzle-bum, ding-go-bim! Break forth into singing, ye little hills. Skip for joy, like juvenile muttons or diminutive williamgoats, ye everlasting mountains. Shout your glad hallelujahs, ye joyous children. Burn your whirligigs and blue lights, fire your rockets and crackers, toot your tin trumpets, blow your shrill whistles and thump your lilliputian drums. Let valley and plain, rock, river and huckleberry patch, meadow, field and leafless wood catch up the gladsome sound—repeat the blissful strain: '*More railroads are coming to Atchison! More railroads are coming to Atchison!*'"

WRITING of King William, a Chicago Tribune Berlin correspondent expresses some doubt as to "whether the imperial title is to be handed down in the family of the Hohenzollern, and whether, moreover, the Queen will become *Empress* and the Crown Prince *Prince Imperial*. Certain it is that if the King never wished the new title the Queen did; and if she does not get it there will be a further fuss. She is the proudest woman known in the kingdom, and very fond of all sorts of pomp. When she was merely a Princess in Prussia, and the previous King was for a long time expected to die, she became very impatient, and feared he might live as long as her husband. She said on more than one occasion: 'If I could only be Queen one day I should then be ready to die.' The King is more prudent in repressing his ambition, but everything about him indicates his haughtiness and arbitrariness except when it appears more honorable to seem humble."

MR. SUMNER may as well make up his mind that the San Domingo project is going to succeed. The whole power of the Administration is behind it, and Congressmen are coming in on all sides. On looking carefully through the Senate debate I can not resist the conclusion that Mr. Edmunds is preparing to change sides. He was one of the ablest of its opponents last year. Perhaps I do him injustice, but I find that such is the general impression in political circles here. The result will show. The President would like very much to have the controversy settled by this Congress, but I don't see how he is going to gain that point. The "commission" can not possibly report till the last of February, and the opponents of annexation can carry it over to the next Congress. Then the new Congress will have to stay here in the spring till "annexation" is successful, or defeated finally, for it will never do to allow such a controversy to go over to the summer of 1872, when a national convention will meet to nominate the next President.—[Springfield Rep. Letter.

HOPKINSVILLE.

Christmas Played-out—The Cincinnati Steal—Its Attorney Cruelly Snubbed—Is the Mail Service on a Bender?

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Dec. 27th, 1870.

Did you ever see a rich country without a dollar in it? I confess I never did till now. It has been so long since I saw a dollar, that it makes my head ache fit to burst whenever I try to think how one looks. The last one I remember to have seen was in the possession of an escaped lunatic from the asylum near here, and he was in the act of folding it up in a letter, to send it for a ticket in the Kentucky State Lottery. And while speaking of money, is there, in your extended range of acquaintance, any political economist who can explain the anomaly of half crops of wheat, corn and tobacco bringing less money than when the country was groaning under the weight of unusual turn-outs? Is there not, in this reversion of supply and demand something paradoxical? This question has been submitted to our most astute philosophers, but remains unsolved. How is that?

This is Christmas week down here, they say, but you would never suspect it were you not told. No dancing—no coppers-clad Orpheus moving the stones from the turnpike, through the medium of clap-downs upon the energetic hoofs of sweating Othellos—no dusky Ole Bull hurrying along with his beloved Cremona, veiled in the mystery of green baize, to the expectant joys of "slidom come" and sweetened whisky—no rosy-cheeked Sary Janes swinging, hand-in-hand, with their chivalrous Joshes from shop to shop in quest of candy barber-poles and the reddest of red ribbons—nothing, in short, of those hitherto inseparable sounds and sights with which Christmas is associated—nothing but cold, foggy weather and complaints of "hard times."

A short time since one R. S. Bevier held forth to a large crowd in our court-house, in the interest of the notorious steal which Cincinnati tried, last session, to push through our Legislature. He ransacked human history, from the exit from the garden down to the day of his speech, to fortify his untenable position—Adam, Solomon, the Doges of Venice, the Czar of all the Russias, Giche Marito the Mighty, Horace Greeley and hiram ulysses simpson grant, were all invoked, in palm leaves, in regal splendor, in glittering retinues, in royal ermine and princely furs, in war paint and minjekahwun, in white hat and agricultural lectures and in utter imbecility and stolidness—all to prove that Cincinnati had the right to steal from the people of Kentucky a strip of land, eighty feet wide, through the broadest and richest part of their domain. Luckily, our Representative, Hon. James A. McKenzie, was present, and, being called upon to answer this historical Goliath, handled the Philistine without gloves. A set of resolutions which had been cut and dried by the gentleman came utterly to grief, and never reached the ear of the crowd they were intended for.

Mr. W. F. Foard, proprietor of the Foard House, in this city, who was dangerously wounded a few days ago, is rapidly improving. His physician has pronounced him out of danger, and his many friends will soon have the pleasure of seeing him again at his post in the hotel office.

Of all the places in the United States this place is the very worst place to get your letters and papers by mail. Last week we missed getting our Northern mails for two successive nights, and the same thing has occurred again this week—last night and to-night. There's a screw loose somewhere, and if the overgrown lummix who has charge of this mail-service division would get out of the Louisville Hotel twice in a year, he would see whether it is the fault of the mail agents on the L. and N. railroad or of the mail messenger on the little jerk-water road that runs from Guthrie here. It is an outrage to which the people will not much longer submit.

AN EXPLOIT IN THE AIR.

From Paris to Norway in a Balloon.

M. A. Le Maout describes in LeCourrier de l'Europe the very remarkable recent voyage of two French gentlemen, Messrs Rollier and Bezier, in a balloon from Paris to the neighborhood of Christiania, in Norway. They ascended from Paris at 11½ o'clock at night, with a bag full of letters and dispatches addressed to various parts of France, England, &c., but at 7 a. m. were surprised to find that they were sailing rapidly over the sea. As the balloon gradually descended they sighted, or rather was sighted by, a vessel, which proved to be German, and fired some shots at the balloon, happily, however, without effect. They let fall their bag of letters and dispatches, which were picked up by the ship and posted on reaching port, and some of which reached their destination in a damp and moldy condition. Relieved of this weight, the balloon again ascended, and was lost for some hours in clouds and mists, but about 2 p. m. the same day the aeronauts descried the tops of some pine trees, and soon after effected their descent in the midst of a bleak and barren wood, of the locality of which they were in entire ignorance. Having made their way through bushes and underwood, they fortunately discovered the walls of an unroofed hovel, and inside it the remains of some potatoes. These they were only too glad to eat, being half dead with cold and hunger, and they slept within the roofless walls for some twenty hours before they felt strong enough to pursue their journey. Getting under way once more, they found some villagers, to whom they made known by signs, and by drawing a balloon on paper, the strange route by which they had come thither. The natives sent for the village pastor and for another person who could speak a little French, when they were told that they were in Norway. The visitors were most kindly and hospitably treated as persons who had literally come down from the skies, and they were forwarded, together with their balloon and apparatus, on sledges to Christiania, a distance of 100 leagues. On reaching the capital their presence created the greatest excitement; fetes were improvised in their honor; mothers held up their children to see the Frenchmen who had came down from the clouds, and the people raised loud cries of "France forever." They gave some tangible proofs of their sympathy for France by raising a subscription on behalf of the wounded French, which in three or four days reached some 24,000 francs. The aeronauts, adds M. Le Maout, gave their balloon to the University of Christiania, where it is exhibiting, the proceeds of the exhibition being destined to be given to the sick and wounded. Messrs. Rollier and Bezier, who are both young men, under thirty, and married, reached London a few days afterward by the North Star, and have gone back by way of St. Malo to Tours and the south of France, which appears to have been their original destination, though on reaching a higher altitude, the wind blew them 700 leagues in an entirely opposite direction from Paris. Their exploit, says M. Le Maout, has been already celebrated in verse by the greatest living Norwegian poet, M. Jonas Lie.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

The Leading Republican Newspaper of New England on the Situation.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

We do not wonder that the Republican leaders at Washington are getting alarmed over the prospects of their party. New York, under Fenton corruptions and Conkling dogmatism, seems to be nearly hopeless for them. Pennsylvania wearies of Cameron and Forney, and gives sure indications of going back to the Democracy. The division in Missouri, which Gen. Grant's inconsiderateness has intensified, is discouraging for that State. While the Republican defeat in Georgia, following close on other Southern defeats or half-victories, proves that the reconstruction policy of Gen. Butler and the Administration has driven, substantially, the whole South out of the hands of the Republican party, and given it with nearly a certainty to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872.

The outlook is certainly very discouraging. Nothing but a thorough revision and decided improvement of the policy of the administration and the Republican party, united with the repetition of the past follies of the Democratic party, can now give Gen. Grant or any other Republican candidate a reasonable prospect of success two years hence. The Republicans can rely with a good deal of confidence on the stupidity of the Democratic leaders; but that alone will not rescue them from the results of their own folly. San Domingo must be thrown overboard incontinently, and all its disagreeable memories cast into the deep, deep sea; the jobbers in politics and the jobbers in government patronage alike must be shown to have less influence with the administration than now; the strictest economy enforced in all departments of the government, carrying a reduction of the governmental expenditures, including interest, down to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year; government bounties to railroads and to steamboat companies cease for the present at least; while our whole tax system should be cut down at every available point, greatly simplified, and its burdens made to fall as lightly as possible upon the labor and industry of the country. Nothing less than such an improvement in administration and in legislation, as these points suggest, can possibly save Gen. Grant and the Republican party from the tide that is now evidently running against them all over the country.

Will they take warning in season? The work cannot long be delayed with safety. It must begin with the present session of Congress.

☞The Dubuque Times says: "The Register of the United States Land Office at Fort Dodge tried a sharp game on a man named John Rogers, who had picked out a piece of Government land on which he desired to settle. The Register told him (Rogers) that a man named Flanagan had a prior claim, but that he would try and arrange the matter. He afterwards told Rogers that Flanagan was willing to sell out his title for $200 and some $11 costs. It turns out that Flanagan was a myth, and that the Register put the $211 in his own pocket. Rogers, on making this discovery, sued the Register in the Circuit Court, and has just recovered his $211, with interests and costs."

☞The German list of losses No. 114 contains the name of a dragoon of the Nineteenth regiment, who was wounded by three saber thrusts in the back, three in the side, two in the left arm, one in the head—ten saber thrusts in all—at the battle of Vionville. The man must have a pretty vigorous constitution, for in spite of all his wounds he was cured, and has now returned to his regiment.

☞The two most unfortunate cripples of the war are at present at the Berlin hospital. They are a couple of soldiers, one of whom lost both arms and legs, and the other one arm and both legs. Artificial limbs are being prepared for them.

GAMBLING.

A New Year Sermon Preached at the First Presbyterian Church by Rev. S. R. Wilson.

GAMES OF CHANCE AND LOTTERIES.

Text.—"The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord."—Proverbs xvi., 33.

It is a fact which history too well attests that an increase of material wealth is apt to be attended by an increased tendency to dissipation. Nor is this tendency prevented by an advance at the same time of merely intellectual culture. On the contrary, this intellectual culture may only augment the capacity for sensuous enjoyment. Passion and appetite do not hold their allegiance to the intellect. And an age of learning may for all its attainments be enslaved to the "lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life." A Lord Bacon may be more sordid than Abednego, the money-lender. A Byron may entrance the soul by the magic sweep of his lyre, and yet himself be the miserable victim of heartless selfishness and corroded by envy and pride. A Burns may soar and sing like the lark, and none the less lie down in debauchery and wallow like the swine.

Nor do merely outward religious knowledge and privilege and formal profession have any power to arrest the tendency of which I am speaking. Religion, in name and semblance, may become a cloak for licentiousness. A Pharisee of the straitest sect, whose charity is announced with sound of trumpet at the corner of the streets, or in the newspapers, may devour widows' houses while pretending to build them asylums, and may pant for the blood of the honest, the pure and the true, at the moment he is saying "God, I thank Thee I am not as other men are"—especially "I am not as this Publican."

It has fallen to us that we should live at a period of most rapid and extraordinary development of material wealth and mental energy and religious activity. All the powers of man seem to be aroused, as if for the last stretch in the race toward the goal of fancied freedom and perfection. Knowledge is greatly increased and universally diffused. The portals of the splendid Temple of Science are thrown wide open, and who will may freely enter and sit in the highest seat. The mightiest forces of nature do go and come as obedient servitors at the nod and beck of man. The earth and heaven yield up their most hidden secrets and richest treasures to gratify the quenchless thirst of man to know and to possess.

Religion, in parti-colored robes, stands at the head of every highway and calls from every street. In the church and in the Sabbath-school, from the pulpit and through the press, in varied tones and manifold forms of speech, she utters her warnings against evil and gives instruction to do good. And yet, notwithstanding all our progress in the development of material riches, and all the vast additions to our means of acquiring knowledge, and all the multiplication of methods and agencies for religious instruction, is it not sadly true that avarice, and love of pleasure, and dissipation, and vice, and crime, are on every hand swallowing up the old and young in the abyss of temporal, if no of eternal, ruin? Are not irreligion and infidelity and practical atheism, with their invariable attendants, Sabbath-breaking, and drunkenness, and profane swearing, and brawling and gaming, become frightfully common all around us—aye, and in our very midst? And have not many professing Christians, with their children, laid aside the sobriety and holy cheerfulness which befit sinners saved by grace, and taken up with the excess of riot and midnight revelings of those who say to God, "Depart from us; we desire not a knowledge of Thy ways?"

Take, for example, that particular vice of which I have proposed to speak to you on this occasion. Can any one doubt that there is in this country a more general and widespread taste for and indulgence in Games of Chance, for amusement and gain, than ever was known before? Look for an instant at the long list of methods and opportunities offered for indulging in these games, and judge if it be not so. The survey will carry you from the gorgeous gambling hells of Saratoga and Washington, of New York and San Francisco, where millions are won and lost by the turn of a card or the throw of a die, down to the lowest saloon of a one horse town in Kentucky or Kansas, redolent with the fumes of bad tobacco and rifle whisky, where, with greasy cards, immortal men and boys swear and fight over a game of "old sledge" for a glass of lager or a gill of liquid fire. It will carry you from the card table of the club in Madison Square to the card table of the children's club at the deacon's house over the way. It will carry you from the raffle at the bar of the "Death's Head" saloon, between two ragged thieves to determine who shall treat, up through the whole ascending scale of respectable raffling for works of art, profitable raffling for opera-houses and farms, charitable raffling for the benefit of the poor, and pious raffling at holy fairs for the building of some church or cathedral, or to help some blessed brotherhood to turn into cash their unprofitable real estate. In a word, it will carry you all the weary round of the card-playing throng, from the boys who play for fun, skulking in a country hay-loft for fear of mother, through the brilliant parlor of the Christian gentleman, who only plays for a shilling ante to give spirit to the game, until you find yourself at last amid the heart-sickening scenes where male and female gamesters in mad frenzy are staking wealth and virtue, body and soul, in desperate gambling play.

It is scarcely possible to open a newspaper without meeting an imposing advertisement and an editorial puff of some dazzling scheme addressed to the love of gain of the human heart and tempting to its cupidity. "Opera House drawing; $500,000 for $10." "Great gift enterprise drawing; a farm worth $10,000 for $5; a prize to every ticket; no blanks." "Two houses worth $15,000; one dollar a chance; the character of the Dominican brothers is a guarantee that everything will be conducted fairly." And so on to the end. And thus avarice and covetousness are fanned into a consuming flame by specious details of the gain of lotteries and the great prizes which are yet to be had for a few dollars. All this is connived at, if not sanctioned, by civil authority, which now and then compounds with its conscience (if it may be supposed to have any) by making a fierce onslaught upon some faro bank and stirring up the nest of half a dozen professional gamblers.

But not only is this vice thus connived at by authority, but it meets support from the intelligent and the religious. It is put forward, too, under the specious appearance of public utility and "doing good," in the erection of monuments to the noble dead, of hospitals for the sick, and houses for the worship of a Holy God.

While these more magnificent and public schemes of gambling are holding their fascinated and deluded votaries in "a state of oscillation between hope and fear," hundreds and thousands of lotteries "are going on upon a smaller scale, under various modifications and with different degrees of approbation and success. Thus thousands of men, women and children, from the Senator, the Judge and the divine, to the scavenger, the tippler and the debauchee:" from the finest ladies of fashion to the lowest of the abandoned, for their amusement, or their avarice, or their superstition, put in requisition the lottery-wheel, the dice-box, the dealt cards or the tossed penny.

The prevalence, the fascinating influence and the destructive tendencies of these practices, evince the propriety of an inquiry into the nature and use of the lot, the principle of which lies at the basis of all "lotteries" and "games of chance." From such an investigation I hope to be able to derive an argument which shall reach your understandings and consciences, against all and every resort to the lot for either recreation or profit.

In prosecuting the inquiry and discussion proposed I shall answer the following questions, viz:

1st. What is meant by the lot?

2d. How far is its decision under the control of man?

3d. Who conducts the lot to its final issue?

4th. When and how may the lot be lawfully used?

5th. When and how is it used sinfully?

6th. What are some of the evil effects, both immediate and remote, of the abuse of the lot?

First. What is meant by the lot? A lot is anything cast or drawn in order to decide a point without the aid of human skill or power.

This definition is intended to include every form of the lot—every decision which in common speech is said to be left to chance—in which all the parties to the result professedly surrender all control of the instrument by which the result is to be ascertained. Whether, then, the lot consist in drawing a folded ticket at random by the hand of a person previously blindfolded, out of the lottery wheel after it has been turned around to prevent collusion; or in the position of a die which is thrown after shaking it in the box; or in the distribution or turning of cards after a promiscuous shuffle; or in tossing up a piece of money; or in separating the leaves of a book with the point of a pin, in what in heathen Rome was called the *sortes Virgilianæ*, and by heathenish Christians, who used the Bible instead of Virgil, the *sortes Biblicæ*, is a matter of no moment so far as relates to the general principle. That principle is manifestly the same under all these forms. The decision to be effected is put avowedly and designedly and entirely out of the control of human skill and power. It is in this that all games which rest upon the use of the lot are clearly and sharply differenced from those which depend upon judgment, strength and art.

God has established a certain relation between causes and effects. He has made man capable of studying and understanding this relation. He has given powers of reasoning and willing; of adopting wisely and successfully the best means to accomplish any particular end. He has endowed him with the capacity of discovering and choosing and seeking good; and at the same time of anticipating evil and averting or conquering it. Man can suspend his judgment, he can restrain his passions, he can consult his conscience. He is not a mere creature of Providence, or a machine moved and swayed by a superior and irresistible power, but he is an intelligent, a moral agent, and subject of a moral government. It is this that makes him responsible not only for what he does or neglects to do, but also for the result of those acts which lie within his will and power.

A man, therefore, has no right to ignore the faculties with which God has endowed him; nor to surrender his liberty to what one is pleased to call fortune or chance; nor to lay aside responsibility for results over which he is fully competent to exercise control without injury or injustice to any. To do so is in all cases to render oneself really culpable. The more so if the matter be judged to be a trivial one. But this is precisely what is done whenever resort is had to the lot for either pastime or emolument. At once reason, knowledge, liberty and responsibility are law, under bondage to an unknown deity called, in the theology of gamblers, chance, and represented in the chambers of their imagery as a blindfold woman.

Second—How far is the decision given by the lot under the control of man?

The answer to this question is obviously and simply this: It is not at all under the control of man. This is the very preliminary condition of its use. Any, even the slightest, deviation from the strict observance of this condition vitiates the whole transaction. From the moment the dealer begins to shuffle the cards, or the dice-player to shake the hidden die in the box, until the cards are dealt to the players or the die cast, all right and liberty to control the result are professedly surrendered. All knowledge and art and discretion which might affect the issue are held in abeyance. To interpose even with the slightest breath to bring about a particular result is trick and fraud. It renders the lot unfair and void. And many a time has human life been made to pay the forfeit of a bare suspicion of that which the worst of villians brand as villainy.

Third—Who conducts the lot to its final issue?

The answer given to this inquiry in the word of Scripture is direct and explicit: "The whole disposing thereof is of the Lord." From Jehovah is all the judgment, decision, result. The assertion is all-comprehensive. It reaches to every form and instance in which the lot may be employed by men. No matter whether for pastime or emolument; to settle a grave dispute or to perpetrate a joke.

The doctrine, therefore, of the text may be stated in the form of a proposition, namely:

Every lot is a direct appeal to the living God, and His agency brings about the result. The proposition naturally divides itself into two parts, each of which I will confirm and illustrate.

And,

1st—Every lot is a direct appeal to the living God.

If this be not so then tell me to whom or what is it an appeal? There is no reference to the skill or knowledge or power of man, for the matter is purposely removed from their tribunal, and professedly so arranged as absolutely to exclude their jurisdiction. To what tribunal—to what judge, then, is the appeal made? Is the reference made to

Nothing? But how can nothing produce any effect whatever? Surely no one can be so irrational as to affirm that the myriad of results constantly effected by the lot are brought about by a non-entity. I will not insult even the most ignorant by imputing to him such an absurd opinion.

Nor can I suppose that any one will in their desperation say that the reference is to Satan. For however much this fallen spirit may have to do with the ruin of the gambler, I do not think he is recognized as the disposer of the fortunes and lives of those who are risking them at the gaming table.

Do you tell me the reference is to Chance? And what is this chance? Has it real existence, or has it not? If you say it has no existence, then, when you say a lot is determined by chance, you say that it is determined by nothing. You say, that here is a visible effect produced by no cause at all. This is absurd. Your chance, then, must be a living and intelligent and active agent, capable of controlling and determining tens of thousands of effects in all parts of the world at the same time. And is chance another deity who presides over cards and dice, to whom their votaries do homage, and upon whose will their good or bad luck depends? I cannot believe any one will take such a position as this.

But, now, if in casting the lot reference is not made to nothing, nor to Satan, nor to chance, then the appeal must be and can only be to the God of Heaven. His intervention is invoked to judge and determine the result. Just as in the oath, there is a direct appeal to God as the Governor of the universe, and alone knowing the secrets of men.

Nor does it in the least affect the force of the argument or the truth of the scripture doctrine, to say that multitudes, perhaps most of those who engage in gaming, are not conscious of such a appeal to God. This is equally true of the great majority of profane swearers. They are not conscious of taking the name of God in vain. And crowds of Sabbath-breakers are not at all conscious of desecrating holy time. But this, in none of these instances, alters the nature of the thing done or the guilt of those who do it. No more than the not being conscious of the beating of one's heart renders it less a fact or arrests its mighty influence upon the whole body.

But as the appeal in the lot is always really made to God, so,

2d, His agency brings about the result.

God, the Creator, also upholds and governs the whole universe of creatures He has made. This constitutes what we call His Providence. It is not only general, but extends to particulars. Not only does it hold sway over the creatures, but also over the laws under which He has placed them. It is not limited to inanimate and irrational beings, but equally, though in a different manner, to those endowed with intelligence, conscience, and will, to moral agents. The least and the greatest, the angel and the worm, are alike held within the embrace of God's all-wise, powerful and holy Providence. For—

"The little fire-fly in its flight,
And the immortal star in its great course,
Must both be guided."

This view of Divine Providence is worthy of our most exalted conceptions of His glorious nature. It can not be beneath His majesty and goodness to guide and govern and provide for the smallest insect it was not beneath His wisdom and power to bring into being.

This view is in harmony with the common reason and common sentiment of mankind.

It is accordant with, and indeed is but a concise statement of, the manifold and unequivocal teaching of holy scripture. It were easy to cite, even to weariness, verse after verse and paragraph after paragraph in proof. The magnificent drama of Job is luminous with its assertion. David sings its wonders in sublimest strains. Isaiah describes its marvelous manifestations in working out the destiny of nations. And Jesus Christ stills the anxious carefulness of human hearts by showing them the fatherhood of God clothing the lily, feeding the raven, and watching over the stricken sparrow. "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin, and yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? And one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father. But the very hairs of your head are all numbered."

It is not necessary, however, to go beyond the divine declaration in the words of the text for proof of this particular Providence of God. What should seem to be of less importance than the shuffling of a card, what more trivial than the throw of a die? Yet of these it is affirmed that Jehovah holds them under His directing and determining hand.

Now that you may see if possible more clearly the bearing of this upon the question before us, let me remind you of the fact that God exercises His Providential Government over man as a free, intelligent, moral agent. God does not treat man as an irrational beast, or as a machine, or as dead matter. Hence His providence in directing and determining the destiny of man is exercised both mediately and immediately.

1st—Mediately—When man, recognizing the laws under which His Creator has placed Him, makes use of the means and agencies under his control. Exercises his reason and judgment. Calls in to his aid his knowledge and skill. And so the result is brought about through the operation of his own will and power. He himself has controlled, determined and produced the effect. On him alone rests the responsibility, if it be good or bad.

2d—Immediately—There are innumerable things by which man is affected and to which he is exposed, which are naturally beyond his control. In all such cases, what falls out to him is directly referable to God, and ought so to be viewed. It matters not what second causes may conduct to the effect, if those causes are out of the range of our wit and will, then to us the effect is from God.

This is unquestionably true, when man by his own voluntary act surrenders his right and power to control events that concern himself or others, and, dispensing with all human agency, puts the issue upon God's direct intervention. God always in such case accepts the surrender, even though wickedly and presumptuously made. As in the case of the suicide, who voluntarily gives up the means which God has put in his power to preserve and better his life here, and so must take just what God may give in the dark beyond.

Now it is precisely this surrender which is made whenever resort is had to be lot. Really, even though not avowedly. And God takes up the affair, and directly orders the result; and this, without setting aside or suspending any of those laws through and by which He carries on His purposes.

And it is in this unnecessary, frivolous and profane calling for the interposition of the immediate Providence of God that the criminality of lotteries consists. It is not in the betting, for bets can be made about almost anything. It is in tempting God. And His frowns invariably follow those who thus tempt His Providence.

Fourth—When and how may the lot be lawfully used?

When a man has exhausted all other means of arriving at a satisfactory decision in an affair of importance upon which he is compelled to make a decision.

When the matter in dispute between two parties is of too serious and complicated a nature as to allow of either determining the issue without great danger of wrong, or of increasing the difficulty.

Thus the use of the lot stands upon the same footing and is governed by the same rule as the lawful oath.

Prov. 18: 18—"The lot causeth contentions to cease; and parteth between the mighty."

Heb. 6: 16—"For men verily swear by the greater; and an oath for confirmation is an end of all strife."

The right use of the lot, therefore, has a solemnity and a value such as the judicial oath.

If so, then it is easy to see in what spirit and manner the lot ought to be used. In the spirit of dependence upon God, in a reverential manner, with prayer to the Judge of all the earth to give an answer, and a submissive and unmurmuring or unexultant acquiescence in the result of the appeal.

Such was the spirit and manner in which the lot was used in all those examples which are recorded in the Scriptures with an approval of its use.

Fifth—When and how is the lot used sinfully?

a. Whenever it is used unnecessarily. We have no right to appeal to God to interpose where the affair lies within our own power, or where it is not needful to decide or act. "It is written thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."

b. Whenever it is used superstitiously. This is done when resorted to either in fun or seriously to learn our future good or bad fortune. It then becomes allied to the sins of witchcraft and necromancy. A "seeking of the living to the dead," called in our day Spiritualism. The practice of all which arts has in all ages been followed with the judgments of a jealous God.

c. Whenever it is used with levity. Without reverently recognizing the presence and controlling power and righteous providence of God. This is profanely to employ the lot. It is practical Atheism. And under this head come all games of chance (so called), all trying one's luck for amusement, to while away the time or for gain.

Sixth—What are some of the evil effects, both immediate and remote, of the abuse of the lot?

The immediate effect is to dissipate the mind, to defile the conscience, to stimulate the passions and to foster a spirit of frivolity and irreligion. As a means of relaxation it is hurtful to the great majority of those who resort to it, for it weakens instead of recreating the intellect, and it seldom fails to engender a distaste for serious thought. All this and more may be truly said of cards and dice when no stakes are played for. But how few are there that can only go that far and stop in this path of sin? And who does not know that avarice and pride and envy and hate attend as black furies around the table where the shilling is the prize to be won or lost, as certainly, though more veiled, as where golden eagles fascinate the despiring eye of the confirmed gamester? And the very same pretense of the card-player who only plays for a trifle, that it gives interest to the game, is that which leads the gambler night after night to stake his thousands. And, whether the man loses or wins, the tide of excitement runs higher and higher until some imperious call or sheer exhaustion compels him to stop. But still he must seek it again, until life itself becomes a burden and the icy hand of death is coveted to freeze the heart if so the fires that are consuming the soul might thereby be assuaged.

Games of chance have in all ages been looked upon by the wiser and better portion of mankind as evil, and only evil, in their influence. This is true of heathens as well as of Christians. Fraud and drunkenness have always been regarded as their inseparable attendants. And legislators have endeavored to arrest their dreadful and fascinating power by the strong arm of law.

It would be easy to fill a volume with sad and harrowing examples of the havoc made by the abuse of the lot of human hopes and happiness. Who can count the myriad households impoverished and souls swallowed up in perdition by this sin? Who can number the broken-hearts of mothers, whose sons have become victims of this vice? What sea, in the wide world, that would hold within its depths the scalding tears of wives worse than widowed by husbands who spend the live-long night in cards and dice? How many young men, too, who are taking their first lessons in gambling, under the teaching of their own fathers and mothers? How many professing Christians, all over the land, who are leading the way for the young to the faro-bank, by their presence at the social card-party? How many of all classes and of all ages who have already been drawn within the fatal vortex, by the abuse of the lot under the sanction of ministers of religion at fairs and festivals?

But I forbear to say more on this painful yet most momentous subject. I have endeavored to convince your understandings and consciences by the presentation of the plain scriptural teaching on this subject. I leave you to say whether you will permit our benevolent enterprises to become the patrons of a vice so enormous. Whether you will allow the orphan to be fed, that be is clothed and fed by the proceeds of the gaming table. Whether you will allow the atmosphere of the home circle to be tainted by the breath of this plague, and the sources of social enjoyment to be poisoned by its virus.

Professing Christians, I call upon you in the name of dying souls, have nothing to do with games of any shape or name which involve the use of the lot.

It is said that at the recent calamitous fire in the city of Richmond, Va., a man was seen at one of the windows of the hotel tearing up pieces of paper and throwing them into the flames, until suddenly he disappeared in the fiery vortex. And is not this a fitting emblem, indeed, and yet but faint, of those men and women who sit around the card-table about which are gathering the flames of eternal despair, and amusing themselves by tossing back and forth to one another bits of spotted cards, until one by one they disappear and are lost forever?

☞A Montana paper says: "Many have seen and admired the rock globes found on the Cannon Ball river, which empties into the Missouri several hundred miles below this point. They are perfect spheres, varying in size from marbles to many pounds weight. Broken open, the center is found to closely resemble iron ore, and they give forth an unmistakable metallic ring when struck with a hammer. Another stream has been found in eastern Montana in which these wonders abound. The popular notion of their formation is that they are the result of descending lava, which has been thrown up to an immense height by volcanic convulsion—the same physical law acting that is applied in the manufacture of shot."

☞Because his girl "went back on him," a lovesick swain in Wisconsin decided to end his troubles by drowning. He took off his boots and jumped into the river where it was two feet deep; then crawled out and decided to wait till spring.

TREASURY SECRETS.

Ransacking the Vault of the Treasury of the United States.

QUEER RESURRECTIONS.

[Philadelphia Press Washington Letter.]

Nine locks are concealed in the solid door, and each more desperate and secret than the other. Three men only in the country understand this wonderful combination, but, as it is an established fact that no one ever dies or resigns in the Treasury, there need be no fear of a national calamity. United States Treasurer Spinner, Assistant Treasurer Tuttle, and Cashier Wyman are the men designated for the awful duty.

One gloomy afternoon the work of investigation began. The first object that saw the light of day was a box as elfish as the one dragged from the sea by the fisherman, but instead of being made of copper and fastened with the seal of the great Solomon, it was bound with red tape and bore the waxen seal of some deceased Secretary of the Treasury. When opened it emitted an odor of dead roses. The first article lifted from the box was a heavy square bottle, which contained the attar of roses. A considerable quantity of the precious fluid had made its escape, but quite enough remained to perfume the city, if this shall be considered necessary after the carnival has passed away. There was no paper to indicate to whom this attar of roses belonged, but tradition says that some East Indian prince sent it to Martin Van Buren; that it had once been deposited at the Patent Office, and afterward sent to the Treasury, in the year 1848. The next bottle lifted from the paper wrappings contained pearls. These were remarkably fine on account of shape, size and purity of color. Two of the pearls were the largest the writer has ever seen. They were oblong in shape, and these two must have given color to the fancy of "pearls large as pigeon eggs." As there was no way of counting these jewels, it was judged there might have been one hundred and fifty altogether. The next article was a small vial, containing diamonds. None of these were large, but they were very clear, and perfect in shape. It seemed as if they must have once been a part of some royal necklace which had been stolen. As is usually the case in calamities of this kind, the detectives only recover the smaller stones. There might have been a thimbleful of diamonds. Thieves evidently had been at work with the treasure, for the next article brought forth was the golden lining of a snuff box, but the jeweled cover and fragrant snuff were missing. Next came a gold ornament, which had once held together a pearl necklace. The silken string and tassel attached to it showed its East Indian origin. This, it appears, was the article left to show that some President or officer of the Government had been presented with a pearl necklace. It had been placed on exhibition somewhere, and thieves made away with it; but in order to secure what was recovered beyond all chances of future escape, the string and gold fastening were laid in this vault.

The next article brought forth was a tin box. There was no way to ascertain whether the box was originally intended for pills or matches. There was every reason to believe that the original "Pandora's box" had been found. But on opening it there was discovered a sealed paper containing gems, thirteen small diamonds of the finest water and four large pearls. A small piece of paper in the box had written upon it this interesting bit of information: "These jewels had originally been presented to Martin Van Buren, but had been stolen from a case in the Patent Office on the night of November 8, 1848." These unfortunate gems convey a most useful lesson: If Mistress Van Buren had worn her jewels, instead of placing them where thieves break in and steal away, she would have set an illustrious example, and the country would have been no poorer than it is to-day.

The second box opened contained counterfeit coins and dies. These had been deposited by M. C. Young, Esq., and they had been received from agents employed to detect counterfeiters. These bore the date of May 10, 1847. These relics were interesting to show how far in advance of their forefathers are the counterfeiters of to-day. Counterfeit greenbacks are made so perfect that it takes adepts employed purposely for the business to detect them, and they have to perform their work by the aid of the microscope. These counterfeit gold and silver coins could not deceive an infant of this generation.

The first package opened contained Confederate bills, bonds and small currency.

The second package were the spoils won by the United States in a lawsuit. This bundle of papers was found to consist of bonds received from Messrs. Redin and Fendall, per Henry May, amount $97,376 33, being the same received by them from Corcoran & Riggs on decree in case of United States versus Gardiner. Bonds of the State of Tennessee. Date of the oldest coupon due July 1, 1837. The Treasurer gave Mr. May a receipt therefor, and is directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to hold these bonds until he shall decide as to entries, &c. Dated April 9, 1855.

The third package was marked $34,963. Upon examination the mark and the contents did not exactly coincide.

The fourth package contained bonds, loan of 1848, returned October 10, 1857, marked $3,000.

Next in order came a box containing notes of the survey of boundary between the United States and Mexico, under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, from junction of Gila and Colorado to Pacific coast, deposited by Brevet Captain Hardcastle, United States Navy Topographical Engineers, June 11, 1852.

Fifth package, marked $3,059.64 100. On the outside wrapper was written, "Received of A. Smith, cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the within uncurrent funds, which had been held by said bank on special deposit, consisting of uncurrent bank notes."

Package No. 6 contained counterfeit State bank notes and legal tenders sent as specimens by J. E. D. Cousins, Chief of Police of St. Louis, Missouri.

Package No. 7 contained Confederate bonds held subject to the order of the Secretary of War. Total amount, $12,050.

Package No. 8 contained the sad relics left by a defaulting Treasury clerk in his desk. The man's name was E. French, and he was assistant disbursing clerk in the Treasury Extension. After he had absconded his keys, papers, and money were safely lodged in the vault. The money consisted of $50 in gold, $2 10 in silver, and one cent nickel. This package was dated September 24, 1859.

Package No. 9 was an immense bundle of valuables, no less than the substantial inheritance of the Smithsonian Institution. These riches consisted of bonds of the State of Arkansas, valued at $538,000. Several days were occupied in the careful examination of this national property.

No. 10 was a modest-looking package, and contained $2,000, and was left for safe keeping by some ancient Secretary of War.

Package No. 11 contained samples of United States demand notes, deposited by the Treasurer of the United States.

Package No. 12 contained one counterfeit plate, back of a ten-dollar note, deposited by Solicitor of the Treasury in July, 1864.

Package No. 13 was an envelope, and contained a check drawn by A. A. Crouchite, A. Q. M. of the United States army, on Assistant Treasurer United States, St. Louis. Amount, $375; date, December 2, 1863. Deposited by Fourth Auditor.

Package No. 14 contained $350, being notes that were stolen from Lieutenant James Braunaugh in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and forwarded to the Treasury for payment. Deposited by Treasurer United States, Oct. 29, 1866.

Package No. 15 contained $14,500 in Virginia State bonds, deposited by Secretary of the Treasury as captured property from a person formerly acting as an officer of the late so-called Confederacy. Dated February 16, 1857.

Package No. 16 contained $50,000 registered bonds deposited as collateral security by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Package No. 17 contained 89 counterfeit ten-dollar notes, manufactured in Sheffield, England, and left on special deposit by W. A. Shannon August 23, 1863, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Package No. 18 contained $61,000 Texas indemnity stock, 5 per cent., deposited by Secretary of the Treasury, through W. H. Andrews, for safe keeping, subject to his order.

Package No. 19, an envelope, and contained bonds issued on account of Pacific railroad by State of Missouri. Deposited by Secretary of the Treasury January 4, 1868.

Package No. 20 contained bonds issued on account of Blue Ridge railroad by State of South Carolina. Deposited by Secretary of the Treasury, January, 6, 1868.

Package No. 21 contained an envelope, deposited by Second Auditor, May 6, 1863, and consisted of a Monroe county (New York) certificate of $300. The above bond to be used as a voucher in the settlement of Capt. J. D. O'Connell's accounts.

Package No. 22 contained counterfeit Treasury and bank notes passed by and found in the possession of John B. Henderson, and cancelled by William B. Randolph, September 28, 1831. Deposited by the Treasurer May 26, 1868.

Package No. 23, one envelope, in which were found counterfeit legal tenders, fractional currency, and bank notes. Deposited by H. Johnson. The original deposit consisted of $268 in gold and silver, which was forwarded to the Mint in Philadelphia to ascertain its value. Amount of counterfeit currency, $614 01.

Package No. 24, deposited August 6, 1870, by the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the Alaska Commercial Company, containing five-twenty bonds. Whole amount, $55,000.

One box deposited in June, 1868, by the Secretary of the Treasury, contained the original Field medal, in case, struck at the United States Mint under resolution of Congress. The paper which accompanied the medal is copied verbatim:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1868.

SIR—I have the honor to forward to your address to-day, per Adams' Express Company, the gold medal struck at the Mint per your instructions for Cyrus W. Field, Esq., under the resolution of Congress authorizing the same. The medal is enclosed in a neat pearl case, with gold mountings, all of which were prepared from dies made from our new engraving machine. The mountings on the case are intended to harmonize with the object of the medal inside, and continue the expression of the same ideas. The fraternity of man, "ocean divided, is the true gem of the sea" (pearl). The trident of Neptune in the corners is the form used for the points of electricity, and express the real dominion or mastery of man; while the gold cable running around the globular part of the pearl continues the metaphor. The center, with the shield and crest of C. W. Field, with the arms of the United States and England on either side, and European arms right and left of them, expresses the binding of the nations by the cable; the small shield of America at bottom of cable, and the private arms of C. W. Field in the center or post of honor, is asserting the claim of the first place in the enterprise for the United States.

I inclose bill for the medal and case, amount of which please remit.

Gold coin	$599 60
Currency	42 30

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

H. R. LINDERMAN, Director.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C.

It will be remembered that Congress appropriated five thousand dollars for the construction of this medal, but it appears that less than one thousand, exclusive of the case, actually entered into its composition. It is true it is large and clumsy enough for a medal, but why should Congress decide that something in the ugliest and most useless shape possible should be given to one of the most distinguished of living Americans? Only those gifted with talent can understand the wretched little squirks and devices on its two flat sides; and to carry out the heathen design, more trouble and expense has been laid out on the covering or case than the medal itself. It would be well for American art if this medal and its successor could be dropped into a bottomless sea, beyond all chance of their future resurrection. Henry Ward Beecher says when he was a boy he stole a cannon-ball and carried it home in his hat, and oh! mischief, the trouble that came afterwards to find out what to do with the theft.

By the side of the Field medal box were found two boxes of jewels, deposited by H. A. Risley to the account of the Treasury, one under date of December 15, 1868, and the other June 16, 1869. These boxes were examined and sealed by Mr. Hoar, by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. [See schedule of abandoned property.] The contents of these boxes were not examined, as these are held subject to an order of the Secretary of War.

Package No. 25 contained one envelope, deposited by the postmaster at Winchester, S. R. Atwell, subject to an order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Amount, $1,000.

Package No. 26 is an envelope deposited by P. Eichele & Co., St. Louis, September 28, 1870, held subject to the order of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Deposited as collateral security, upon which internal revenue stamps were furnished. Amount, $20,000.

Package No. 27 contained different bonds of the State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans. Amount, $1,438,500. A full examination was made of this June 21, 1866 by a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose. Schedule on file in abandoned property division, Secretary's office, and in cash vault, Treasurer's office.

Package No. 28 is a number of Bank of England notes that were purchased by Secretary Chase, to be used as a sample in the National Currency Bureau of the Department, and to be held until an order is received from the Secretary authorizing the sale of them. Dated July 13, 1865.

With the Bank of England notes the list ends. Messrs. Johnes and Underwood were employed several days in the long and careful examination of this vault. Some of the dates were found to extend back as far as 1821. Some of the papers were found to be inclined to crumble at the slightest touch, and had to be handled with the greatest caution.

☞The Salt Lake News says: "The prevailing notion in the scientific world is that the process of petrification, except in certain springs, possessing rare and very peculiar properties, requires an indefinite period of time for its accomplishment. But this theory, which has had some opponents, is at length finally exploded by a circumstance which has taken place in this office, namely: The petrification of a potato in the course of a year. In the fall of last year several pieces of potato were thrown under the imposing stone in the types' office, where they have remained ever since. No notice was taken of them until to-day, when it was found that the process of petrification was going on, being so perfect in some of the pieces that they had more the appearance of dark flint rock than anything else, and required a smart blow from a hammer to break them."

☞A friend of Koopmanschap says that the Chinese prefer railroad work to any other; indeed, dislike plantation work. There are about one thousand plantation hands in the South, at work in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Of these, but three hundred signed contracts in China; the remainder are from San Francisco. Besides these, there are, perhaps, two thousand five hundred men at work in Tennessee, Alabama and Texas, none of whom contracted in China. There are about four hundred Chinamen in the South who have escaped from coolie servitude in Cuba; and Mr. Koopmanschap has a contract, to be filled early the coming year, for one thousand men to go to Kansas.

☞A happy youth in Connecticut has five living grandfathers and six living grandmothers, making nine grandparents. His grandfather, grandmother, great-grandmother, and great-great grandmother are living in the same family. Next door live his grandfather, grandmother, and great-grandmother, and within a mile live his great-grandfather, and a third great-grandmother.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, 1871.

This has been a very busy day in bank, but it is principally the activity of paying dividends and collecting coupons. This will cause some reinvestments to be made, and have a beneficial effect upon the money market; but we cannot look for any great degree of ease as yet.

EXCHANGE—Is pretty active, but the supply and demand are so nearly balanced, that the market is easy at 1-10 to ⅛ discount buying, and par selling.

GOLD—Has been very active to-day, and our bankers have hardly been able to supply the necessities of the merchants who are taking goods (specially coffee) out of bond and paying the duty here. Gold opened at 110¾, and closed at 110⅞.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110	111
Silver halves and quarters	105½	
Silver dimes	103½	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Show some life. There were numerous small trades effected in them to-day. The decline noticeable in them is attributable to the payment of the coupons. Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. quote:

Coupons, '81	109⅞@110⅜
" '62	107⅞@108⅜
" '64	107 @108
" '65	107 @108
" new '65	106 @107
" '67	106⅞@107⅜
" '68	106⅞@107⅜
10-40s	105⅞@106⅜
Currency 6s	109⅞@110⅜

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the past three days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Tues.	Adv.	De.
Coupons, '81	113⅜	113⅜	110⅜	..	3⅛
" '62	108	108⅜	108⅜	..	⅜
" '64	107⅜	107⅞	108	⅛	..
" '65	107⅜	107⅞	108	⅛	..
" '65 (new)	110⅜	110⅜	107	..	2⅞
" '67	110⅜	110⅜	107⅜	..	3⅛
Coupons '68	111⅛	111⅛	107⅜	..	4⅜
10-40 coupons	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	..	..
Cy 6s	110	110⅜	110⅜	..	⅜

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are also more lively, and we notice a fair demand for city bonds, short-line Railroad, and Jeffersonville Railroad bonds. Nashville stock is quiet and bank stocks are not moving with much spirit.

THE INCOME TAX—The iniquities of the income tax have been so often made public and forced upon the attention of Congress that it seems useless to further agitate the subject. Some concessions, however, have been made under the pressure of popular indignation, and it is, therefore, possible that the whole thing may be eventually wiped out. The Cleveland Plain Dealer, in commenting upon the subject, says:

One of the great arguments in favor of this repeal has not yet been presented as fully and forcibly as it should be. It is this, that figures show that the expenses of collecting the tax are almost if not quite equal to the revenue from the tax. As the law now stands, with the exemption of $2,000, and rent, taxes, interest, etc., there is not a country district in the United States where the amount of income tax will pay the expenses of assessing and collecting it. The amount of income tax collected in the year ending June 30, 1869, was $25,025,068 86. Of this amount seven States paid the sum of $18,837,328 99, and nearly one third of the whole amount was paid by New York. In nineteen States the amount collected was less than $75,000 for each. Mr. A. T. Stewart paid more than either one of twenty-seven States, including the territories, and more than Arizona, Colorado, Dakotah, Florida, Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho and Montana combined. In 1867, when the exemption was $1,000, the number of persons paying an income tax of less than $100 was 134,968, and the whole number reported was 240,134, showing a large majority of small taxpayers. Under the present exemption of $2,000, those who pay less than $100 income tax are probably three-fourths of the whole number enumerated. Add to these the immense number of people of mature age who pay no income tax—one hundred to one who does—and we see at once what a mighty incubus the collection of this tax is upon the Internal Revenue Department. For every dollar received at this department, we believe that seventy-five cents are spent by the Government in collection. One single item will serve as a further illustration of the expense of this tax. Last year no less than nineteen tons of blanks were sent out from the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, and most of these blanks were for income returns. These facts show how extravagant and wasteful is the collection of the income tax. Its abolition would cut down immensely the expense of the collection of internal revenue, will greatly relieve the people, and will not seriously reduce the revenue. Let it be abolished, and with it all the stamps which have been such annoyance to business men, and let the Government collect its internal revenue from the excise upon whisky and tobacco.

Now it is patent to everybody who has a thimble full of honesty, that one of the main reasons for continuing the income tax is the very one the Plain Dealer urges why it should be repealed. It keeps prowling about the country an army of office-holders, who, basking in the smiles of the Administration, are always ready to do its bidding and to contribute, out of the 75 per cent. of the whole amount collected, a nice sum to perpetuate the rule of the Radical party.

MUTILATED BANK NOTES.—When it is remembered what a vast amount of paper money is afloat, it will not appear surprising that the number of mutilated notes has so rapidly increased as to be a source of embarrassment both to the bank and to the business community. The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in commenting upon this subject, says:

The national banks of the country are all obliged to select, in conformity with the provisions of the national bank act, redeeming agencies in central localities.

But when we come to consider the treatment of national bank notes of the fragmentary, or worn-out or suspicious stripe—which are so disfigured as to render the question of their paternity anyways doubtful, or so reduced in proportions as to be uncurrent—there are other suggestions to offer. Notes of this sort should not be saddled on to redeeming agencies. Those who are careless enough to receive them in this condition, or careless enough to put them in that condition, should endeavor at once to put them out of circulation by sending them directly home for redemption or condemnation. Redeeming agents are not competent to pass judgment upon these dirty, abused, used-up, putative children of their correspondents. And as regards proportionate redemption of fragmentary notes, we think redeeming agents are not the parties to indulge in the business for their correspondents.

United States notes not deficient more than 1-20 of their original proportions will be redeemed by the Government as whole notes. Fragments of notes will be redeemed at their proportional value unless proof can be presented that missing portions have been entirely destroyed, except in case of less than half a note, which will not be bought at any price, unless accompanied with an affidavit.

Fractional currency not reduced more than 1-10 of their original proportions are not considered objectionable by the Government. Fragments equal to more than half are redeemed at proportional value, reckoning by fifths, except three-cent notes, which will be reckoned by thirds. The Government will not, however, touch a three-cent note less than two-thirds of original size, and all fractional currency must be presented for redemption in sums of not less than $3. All unmutilated fractional currency will be redeemed when presented at the office of any sub-treasurer, in sums of not less than $3, with different issues and denominations properly assorted and strapped.

Notes of National banks which have gone into voluntary liquidation, and deposited money for the redemption of their outstanding circulation, and notes of National banks which have failed, are redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States, but he will not have anything to do with any other National bank notes.

THE WAY IT IS DONE.—The almost unfathomable depths of contempt to which Congress and Government officials have fallen is well calculated to arouse business men to a sense of the peril which surrounds their interests. The facts redeem the charges constantly made from the quality of idle croaking, or petty spite, or jealous spleen. Tariffs, taxes, and the national finances are in the hands of Congress. There is not an interest which is not more or less influenced by legislation, and this legislation is influenced by practices which stamp nearly every act with corruption and venality. It is an old remark, says the Boston Commercial Bulletin, how great events are brought about by trifling causes. Men are often greatly influenced by small things; and political magnates are no exception to the rule.

Bad as is the reputation of Washington for honesty and purity, we suspect that the people at a distance from that metropolis do not guess more than half the truth. We hear of rings and monster claims, of the lobby and the female intrigues, of the sale of West Point cadetships, and the promotion of personal pets and family relatives. Every little while we are called upon to be indignant over some exposed gigantic swindle of the Treasury; and are expected to be startled by the peculation of high officials, which has been made the subject of "strange developments."

But excitements of this kind fall stale after a while; and, as no Congress has ever yet gone radically to work to exterminate the lobby and put an end to Treasury thieving, painful subjects of this nature are apt to pass out of sight, and be forgotten.

There are, however, subtler corrupting influences about our Capital than bare-faced lobbyists, who, with brazen effrontery, offer the frail M. C. a plump thousand for his vote. There are quiet claimants, who do these things more delicately. A gold-headed cane, cunningly administered, has been known before now to secure the vote of an eminent and eloquent Senator. A silk dress, fresh from Paris, for Mrs. Senator, has operated similar effects. Flattery can often accomplish the end. A whist party with champagne accompaniment, is worth recommending to the owner of a bad claim, who wishes to put it through cheap.

In short, the making of presents, if it is done in the right and not in the wrong way (there is every difference in the world), is often as effectual, as a means of swindling the Treasury, as if the claimant spent thousands. Thus Senators and members are influenced against their convictions, to vote holes into the Treasury vaults, by the pettiest considerations, and by a weakness which cannot resist the good fellow who tells them they are the greatest men in the country, who supplies them with a handsome, though not very expensive, article of dress, or who treats them to a "tip-top supper."

The system of giving presents to officials is a vicious and evil one. English statesmen make it a point of honor to refuse such offers; and it is not necessarily a bad custom because it is English. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the object of the present is, to secure a return. It is intended as an unexpressed bargain. It is given to buy that which the official has no right to sell. It is a sneaking kind of bribery compared to which open bribery is honorable.

To those who urge that the acceptance of presents under these conditions is so disgraceful that it must be rare, we answer, that it is not rare; that it is done much more frequently than is suspected, and the object is gained by it; and, that there are Senators and Representatives, respected and honored by the people, who have been and continue to be bribed in this contemptible way.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—We take the following from the Commercial List of Saturday, December 31:

Sugar—The present demand for raw sugar continues very small, and at the moment there is little being purchased for delivery next month, both buyer and seller being, for the most part, disposed to quietly await the developments of the coming year, with its new rates of duty, the advent of the new crop from Cuba, &c. Holders, in the meantime, remain very firm, and we quote, as before, fair to good refining Cuba 10⅛@10⅜c, and No. 12 box 10⅛c, 4 months, the market closing strong at these figures; indeed, the only sale yesterday, viz: 147 hhds and 600 boxes Cuba, grocery refining, at 9⅞c, deliverable next week at the reduced rate of duty, included an advantage to the seller of about three-eighths of a cent per pound over current rates, the difference (reduction) in duty being three-quarters of a cent per pound in gold. The ruling of the secretary of the Treasury, that goods in store, to be withdrawn after January 1, must be re-weighed, and the loss in weight, by reason of drainage, shrinkage or evaporation, charged at the old or higher rate of duty, the actual weight when taken out only receiving the benefit of the new duty, has caused considerable excitement in trade circles, the ruling being unusual, and by most considered unjust. The law requiring the branding of weight-tare and net on each package, it is believed will be inoperative, by reason of its impracticability, or, if enforced, a great hindrance to business, and a cause of vexatious annoyance to our merchants.

	Cuba—Fair to good refining.	Cuba—Fair to good grocery.
1865 per lb	19 @19½	19½@20
1866	11⅛@11⅜	12 @12⅜
1867	9⅞@10⅜	10⅛@10⅜
1868	11⅛@11⅜	12⅛@12⅜
1869	11⅛@11⅜	11⅝@12
1870	10⅝@10⅞	11⅛@11⅜
1871	10⅛@10⅜	10⅛@10⅜

	Porto Rico, Refining grades.	New Orleans.
1865 per lb	19⅜@25	18⅜@25
1866	11⅜@12	...
1867	9⅞@10⅜	9⅜@12
1868	11⅜@12	9⅛@13⅜
1869	11⅛@11⅜	9⅜@13
1870	10⅜@11	...
1871	9⅞@10⅜	8⅜@11

	Sugar—Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado Hhds
Stock yesterday	29,833	80,127	509,175	524
Stock Jan. 1, 1870	55,967	95,459	245,485	814
Stock Jan. 1, 1869	34,363	28,920	23,404	91
Stock Jan. 1, 1868	13,575	24,377	10,353	...

Coffee—There is still a fair demand for Rio from the trade, and the market remains firm at full previous rates. The telegram below advises increased shipments to the United States, but we understand they come at high cost, and could not be sold at present market rates without loss:

Prices in New York 1st January.

(All Duty Paid.)

Rio.		
1862	currency ₱ lb	17⅛@19⅛c
1863	currency	27⅛@31 c
1864	currency	33 @34⅛c
1865	currency	41⅛@46 c
1866	gold	18⅛@20⅛c
1867	gold	15 @18 c
1868	gold	11⅛@17 c
1869	gold	12⅜@16⅜c
1870	gold	13⅜@17⅛c
1871	gold	14⅛@18⅜c

St. Domingo.		
1862	currency ₱ lb	— @20 c
1863	currency	26⅛@27⅜c
1864	currency	30 @31 c
1865	currency	41 @41⅛c
1866	gold	18 @18⅛c
1867	gold	16 @16⅛c
1868	gold	14⅛@15 c
1869	gold	14 @14⅜c
1870	gold	14⅛@14⅛c
1871	gold	14⅛@14⅛c

WRIGHT & CO.'S TELEGRAM.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 7, 1870.

Sales for United States since Nov. 24..bags	119,000
Shipments to United States	91,000
Loading	45,000
Stock at date	125,000
Price	6$100
Price of Richmond Flour, Gallego	25$000
Price of Baltimore Flour (nominal)	24$000
Exchange	24d

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	..	40
Bacon, tcs	..	326
Bacon, casks	30	191
Butter, pkgs	34	164
Barley, sacks	100	..
Bagging, pcs	29	131
Cotton, bales	4869	2865
Cotton yarns, sks	94	7
Coffee, bags	1337	91
Cheese, bxs	15	1186
Candles, bxs	..	44
Cement, bbls	..	372
Cattle head	..	36
Dried fruit, sks	949	..
Eggs, bbls & bxs	7	..
Flour, bbls	525	651
Feathers, sks	16	30
Hides, bdls	362	104
Hogs, head	1550	..
Hay, bales	..	127
Horses, head	4	..
Iron, pig, tons	84	126
Lard, tcs	13	74
Lard, kegs	51	68
Malt, sacks	..	28
Molasses, bbls	191	11
Mackerel, pkgs	2	8
Nails, kegs	116	36
Oil, bbls	572	597
Oats, bags	28	..
Pork, bbls	..	100
Pork, pcs	1230	..
Potatoes, bbls	100	20
Rye, bags	21	..
Sugar, hhds	220	..
Sugar, bxs and bbls	33	39
Seeds, bgs	68	35
Tobacco, hhds	312	50
Tobacco, boxes	190	121
Whisky, bbls	177	1064
Wheat, sks	1450	5

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—Is in moderate demand and steady. Sales are made at $1 90 per gallon in bbl lots.

APPLES—The market is well supplied with apples, and prices rule steady. Sales of fair to good qualities are made at $3 50@4 00 per bbl, and prime to extra choice lots at $4 50@6 00 per bbl.

BROOMS—There is an ample supply in the hands of dealers, and common qualities are offered at $175 per doz, and the best brands of fancy styles are held at $4. A prime article can be had at $3 @3 50 per doz.

BAGGING—There is only a limited demand for bagging, and sales are chiefly to meet small orders, which dealers are filling at 27@28c for hemp and flax. In round lots sales are made at 26@27c.

BATTING—Is in fair demand and dealers quote extra at 21@22c, No. 1 at 20c, and No, 2 at 15@18c per lb.

BEESWAX—Is in good demand and receipts find ready sale at 27@28c per lb on arrival.

BAGS—Stocks of seamless cotton bags are ample and dealers have reduced quotations. We quote 2-bu at 31½@35c, 2¼ bu at 42½@43c, and 3-bu at 50@52½c.

BROOM-CORN—The market is well supplied, and only a limited demand is reported. Sales are made at $15 to $80 per ton for the various qualities.

BARK—There is a fair demand for chestnut oak, and tanners are paying from $50 to $80 per car load at depot.

BUTTER—Country butter is in good supply, and sales are made at 18 to 25c on arrival for common to prime qualities. Western Reserve butter is steady at 30@33c, and New York at 40@42c for choice Goshen. We note sale 2,000 lbs country at 20c.

BEANS—Common white command $1 75@2 per bushel and prime navy $2 25@2 50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT-FLOUR—Is quotably unchanged, and we quote at $6 25@6 50 per barrel and 4@4½c per pound in cotton sacks.

CEMENT—Is in fair demand for the season, and sales are made at prices which have ruled for months past, $1 75@2 per bbl. Sales to-day include 372 bbls at quotations.

COAL—The market is well supplied, and dealers are selling Pittsburg coal at $4 50 per load of 18c per bushel to city customers.

COTTON YARNS—Stocks of Southern and standard brands are ample and prices have declined, and we quote for Southern and the best standard brands, 13½@15c for No. 500, 11½@13½c for No. 600, and 9½@12½c for No. 700. Carpet chain 30@32½c. Candlewick and cotton twine at 31@32½c per lb.

CANDLES—The market for star and tallow candles rules steady. We note sale 300 boxes 12-oz star at 12½c. We quote full-weight star candles at 17@17½c; 12-oz at 12½@13½c, and 11-oz at 11½@12½c; tallow candles at 11½@12½c.

CHEESE—Is in good supply, with a fair demand. We quote Ohio Factory at 15@16c; English dairy at 15½@16c; Tom Thumb at 24@25c, and pineapple at 26@28c per pound.

CORN MEAL—The market rules steady at $3 50 @3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried and 60@65c per bush for bolted, loose.

COFFEE—Since the 1st inst. dealers are taking large quantities out of bond, and prices have declined in proportion to the reduction of the tariff. We quote the various grades of Rio at 16@21½c for common and fancy grades.

Laguayra	20 @21
Java	24 @26
Ceylon	20 @21

COTTON—The market to-day ruled dull and quiet, though holders were able to maintain previous quotations, and we continue to quote:

Middling	13¾
Low middling	13¼
Good ordinary	12¾
Ordinary	10½

DRIED FRUIT—There is a good demand for peaches, and prime halves command 10@11c per lb, and quarters 6@7c per lb; apples are quiet at 3½@4c per lb.

EGGS—Are in good supply and sales are made on arrival at 23@25c per doz. We note sale 5,000 doz at quotations.

FEATHERS—Are in fair demand and good to prime lots are steady at 65@70c per lb.

FLAXSEED—Is steady and dealers are paying $1 70 per bu on arrival.

FLOUR—The local demand is fair and stocks are ample. Very little flour is now selling for shipment either to Eastern or Southern markets. Prices rule steady. Sales to-day include 600 bbls assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 25@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	5 70@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 50
Rye flour	5 75

FURS—Receipts are liberal and dealers are paying the following prices on arrival:

Prime Raccoon Skins	20@30c
" Mink "	$1 25@2 00
" Opossum "	5c
" Gray Fox "	20c
" Wild Cat "	20c
" Otter "	$3 50@4 50
" Beaver "	50c@$1
" Muskrat "	5c
" Deer, " per lb	15@25c
" Sheep, " wool on	40@90c

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges are firm at $18@21 per bbl, and lemons $9@10 per box.

GAME—Is in good demand and dealers are well supplied, and are paying for quails on arrival $1 40 per dozen; squirrels at $1 40 per dozen, dressed; rabbits at $1 40 per dozen; grouse at $5 50@6 00 per doz; Mallard ducks $4@4 50 per doz; common $2 50 per dozen; wild turkeys $1@1 25 each; wild geese 50c each; venison 10c per lb for whole.

GINSENG—Is firm, and dealers are paying 65@70c per lb.

GRAIN—There is nothing transpiring in the wheat market of special interest. A firmer feeling is reported, but prices have not quotably advanced, and receipts are light. Sales of the various qualities of red wheat are made at $1@1 10 per bushel on arrival, and $1 10@1 20 per bushel for white. We note sale 1,000 bushels at quotations.

There is a fair local demand for ear corn, which commands 60c per bushel from wagons and store. We have no transactions in shelled to report. The market is quite bare and there is little demand.

Oats are quiet, but steady, and we have no change to note in quotations. Dealers are paying 40@45c per bushel in bulk on arrival, and selling from store at 45@47c, and at 52@55c, sacks included.

A moderate inquiry for rye is reported, and sales are made on arrival at 70c per bush, and at 75@80c from store.

Barley is quiet and steady, and sales of fall barley are made at 95c to $1 15 per bushel, and spring 80c to $1 per bushel on arrival and from store.

Malt is steady, with a fair demand. We quote fall malt at $1 15@1 20. Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 90c @1 00. Canada at $1@1 15, rye malt at $1@1 10, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—Is in fair demand, and sales are made at prices ranging from $19 50@21 for prime to choice timothy from store and delivered on cars.

HIDES—Prices are weak, and we quote dry flint at 17½c, and green salted at 9c per lb.

HOMINY—Is in fair demand at $4 50@4 75 per barrel, and grits at $5 50@5 75 per bbl.

HOGS—The market opened quiet to-day, with fair offerings at the stock yards; receipts since our last report, by river and rail, being 1,550 head. Holders were firm in their views, and were asking $6 40@6 50 at an early hour, but at a later hour were disposed to make concessions, and we quote the closing rates at $6 25@6 70 for light and heavy averages. Some sales were made at $6 60, hogs averaging over 300 lbs gross. The killing for the past two days foots up 1,865 head, making the total up to this evening 228,707 head.

IRON COTTON TIES—Prices rule steady at 5½@6c per pound.

IRON AND STEEL—Are in fair demand and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote bar iron at 3⅜@4⅛c, per lb, coopers' hoop at 5⅛@6c, sheet iron 5⅜@6⅜c, ball rod 9@9⅛c, horse shoes at $5 50@5 60 per keg, and mule shoes $6 50@7 per doz; steel ranges from 12 to 25c for German and American blister and cast.

LEATHER—Is steady, with a moderate demand. We quote oak and hemlock sole at 30@41c per lb, harness at 38@40c, skirting 42c, kipskin city at 70c@1 25 per lb, calf $1 25@1 35, bridle leather per coz at $54@72, and upper per doz $42@54.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is unchanged in every respect, with ample stocks. We quote Virginia brands at 63c@$1 15 for the various qualities; Kentucky and Missouri brands at 63 to 75c, as to quality.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Prices rule steady, with a good demand, we quote New Orleans molasses at 63 to 75c per gallon, as to quality and quantity. Sirups range from 40c per gallon for common to $1 15 for choice. Sorghum is steady at 45@50c.

NAILS—The market is steady at $4@4 25 per keg for 10d and 40d.

OFFAL—Is steady and stocks are ample. We quote bran at $16@18 per ton; shorts $19@21; shipstuff and middling at $23@30 per ton.

ONION SETS—Prices are steady, and dealers quote top sets at $2 50; red sets at $6, and white sets at $8 per bu.

OILS—Prices rule firm, and stocks are ample. We quote:

Linseed oil	90 @ 98	Gasoline	20 @25
Lard oil	1 15 @1 20	Bank oil	55 @65
Lard oil, No. 2	1 05 @1 10	Straits oil	70 @
Coal oil	25 @ 26	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	15		

PEA NUTS—The market is dull at 6c per lb for prime.

POULTRY—Is in good request with liberal receipts, and prices are steady. Dressed turkeys command from 14 to 16c per lb, on arrival and at retail; live turkeys $1 25@1 50 each; dressed chickens $3 50@5, and live at $2 50@4 per dozen; geese are in moderate demand at 75c each, dressed.

POTATOES—Are in good demand and stocks are ample. Prime peachblows, russets, and neshannocks command $3@3 25 per bbl from store. We note sale of 200 bushels at $3, packed.

PIG IRON—Prices rule steady. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	34 50@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@34 50
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	38 00@40 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@
Cold-blast, Red river	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

PROVISIONS—The market to-day ruled steady at previous quotations. Mess pork is firm, and we note sales 250 bbls at $20 per bbl, cash. Rump pork is held at $15@16 per bbl. Sales of bulk meats to-day include 25 casks shoulders at 7@7¼c, 40 do clear ribbed sides do at 10@10⅛c, 20 do clear sides at 10⅛@10⅜c. Bacon is steady and we quote shoulders at 10@10⅛c, clear ribbed sides at 11⅛@11⅜c, and clear sides at 12@12⅛c. Lard is steady; we note sale 20 tierces prime leaf at 12⅛c, and 25 kegs at 14⅛c.

RICE—Is quotably unchanged, and stocks are ample. We quote the various grades at 7 to 9c per lb.

STARCH—The market is quiet, and sales are made at 5½@6c per lb.

SALT—Prices rule steady and the market is well supplied. Dealers quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SUGARS—There are fair receipts of N. O. sugars, and prices rule firm at from 10 to 13½c per lb for the various grades in hhd and bbl lots. We note sale 10 hhds at 10@12½c. Refined sugars are in limited supply and firm. Island sugars are in good demand and prices are steady. We quote:

Hard standard, crushed and granulated	15½@16
A's	14½@15
B's	14⅛@14⅜
Extra C	14 @14⅜
C's	13⅜@14⅛
C. Yellow	13 @14
Molasses sugars	9½@10½
Demerara	12⅜@13⅜
Porto Rico	10 @11⅛
Cuba	11 @12

SEEDS—The market is entirely unchanged. We quote red clover at $6 70@7 25 for round and jobbing lots. Sapling clover is steady at $7 60@9 50. We quote Timothy, $5 75@6 00. Clean Kentucky blue grass, $1 25@1 35; extra clean, $1 75@2 00. Orchard grass, $1 75@2 00. Herds grass $1 25@1 40 per bu.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts are fair, and dealers are paying 8c for tallow and 6c for grease.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are unchanged. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 00
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 00
Block tin, per lb	46c
Lead, per lb	9½c
Solder, per lb	30c

WOOL—The market is without animation. We quote unwashed at 28@32c and tub-washed at from 45 to 50c per lb.

WHISKY—Raw whisky is steady at 87c per gal, tax paid, with a fair demand.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market exhibited a little more animation to-day, and the offerings amounted to 50 hhds. Receipts were more liberal, and, with favorable weather to prepare the leaf for market, we may anticipate a greater degree of activity. The following is the range of bids:

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 3 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at $7 00, 5 70, and 7 20; 2 hhds Grayson county lugs at $8 20 and 5 40; 3 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $6 90, 7 20, and 7 90.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 12 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at $6 80; 1 hhd Todd county common leaf at $7; 2 hhds Daviess county leaf at $8 10 and 6 50; 1 hhd McLean county common leaf at $7 10; 1 hhd McLean county lugs at $8 20; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf at $7 90; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $8 80; 3 hhds Trimble county common leaf at $8 and 7 80; 1 hhd Indiana lugs at $6.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 15 hhds: 6 hhds new leaf and lugs Carroll county at $9 00, 8 85, 8 00, 7 80, 6 80 and 8; 2 hhds new leaf Hart county at 8 and 6 90; 3 hhds new lugs Hart county at 6 20, 5 90 and 5 60; 2 hhds old lugs Spencer county (Ind.) at 6 70 and 5 25; 1 hhd old lugs Livingston county at 6 60; 1 hhd old leaf Livingston county at 8.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 2 hhds Taylor county lugs at $4 55 and 5 80; 2 hhds Green county good lugs at $6 and 6 50; 1 hhd Hart county wrapper at $21 50.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 2 hhds Simpson county new lugs at $5 90 and 6 20; 6 hhds Simpson county old leaf at 6 90 to 8 20; 1 hhd Hart county new lugs at 6 20; 1 hhd Logan county new leaf at 8 60.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1871.

Notice to City Yearly Subscribers.

To avoid mistakes and complications, we find it necessary to transfer the entire delivery and collection for daily subscriptions in the city to the carriers. They will, hereafter, make all collections, and will alone be responsible for the delivery of the paper. Parties who do not wish to be annoyed by frequent calls from the carriers, can pay in advance at our counting-room for such length of time as they may elect, and for that time we will be responsible for the prompt delivery of the paper. Those who do not so pay will be called on by the carriers; but no bills for daily subscriptions in the city will hereafter be sent out or collected by this office. Those who do not wish to pay to the carrier must call and pay in advance at our counting-room, or they will not get the paper.

Governor's Message.

We will print a half-sheet supplement with the Governor's message and the news and miscellany of the day, which we will send to country papers, with appropriate headings, at $1 50 per hundred copies. Orders should be sent at once, by telegraph.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

COL. J. C. NOBLE, editor of the Paducah Herald, is at the Willard Hotel.

AT 2 o'clock this morning the moon was encircled in a beautiful ring.

AT a house on Green street, near Seventh, a negro dance was commenced at noon yesterday, to be kept up all night.

THE mail-line wharf presents a rare sight just now. There are about 10,000 bales of cotton piled there awaiting shipment East.

COL. ED. CROSSLAND, Member of Congress from the First district, is in the city, stopping at the Willard Hotel, en route for Washington.

JOHN HUBBLE, a negro, was arrested and placed in jail yesterday for larceny. Nellie Gray was there also on the charge of drunkenness.

A COUPLE of white women took a hand-to-hand fight, on Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth, about 8 o'clock last night. The fur flew furiously for awhile.

A CHASE for a till-tapper created quite a sensation on Market street yesterday before noon. The race began at the corner of Fifth and Market and the thief escaped.

LATE yesterday afternoon some ruffian threw a brick and knocked down the reflecting light of a peanut merchant standing at the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

A NEGRO dray-driver dropped a large grindstone that he was hauling, into the street, on Fourth street, yesterday, which was rendered useless by breaking. Loss, $30.

THE hack and expressmen are in the habit of blockading the platform at the Fourteenth-street depot, so that 'buses with passengers are obliged to disgorge their loads in the street.

TWENTY-ONE firms in this city took out of bond 506,000 pounds of coffee on Monday and yesterday, amounting to $36,200 in gold. Messrs. Torbitt & Castleman had the heaviest lot.

AT one o'clock this morning, on Seventh street, between Main and the river, some unprincipled person threw a brick and struck a drunken man, named O'Herron, on the head, causing a fracture of the skull.

JEMIMA JONES and Nelson Brunley, charged with cutting Sarah Fletcher with intent to kill, were arrested yesterday and placed in police station No. 2. The affair is said to have occurred at a negro ball on Green street.

WM. HULLETT, an escaped convict from the Nashville penitentiary, was captured by Lieut. Sheily, of the third district police, in this city yesterday. He was placed in jail to await the documents required for his extradition.

JAMES MCCONNELL and wife, nee Miss Lina Rutherford, were at the United States Hotel yesterday. They were married on Monday, at Charlestown, Indiana. Mr. William Scarce and Miss Annie Scarce were their attendants.

WHILE Ella Scroggins, a little girl, was attempting to get some bread out of the top of a safe at her parents' residence on Eighth street, near Green, yesterday, the safe tipped over and fell upon her, fracturing her skull and breaking her arm.

THE New Orleans Times contains the following compliment to a Louisville gentleman: "Mr. William Frazer, agent of the Commercial News Department in this city, was yesterday the recipient of a handsome gold pen from the messengers employed in his office."

A LITTLE tugboat, busily engaged in rescuing some flatboats and barges that had broken loose in the harbor above the city, was making a terrible noise whistling and puffing, in front of the wharf, about two o'clock this morning. She was very successful up to the time we left the ferry landing.

THE Legislature convenes this morning. Hon. Edward Hawes and Hon. W. H. Chelf, of the Senate, James A. Munday, Assistant Clerk of the Senate, and Thomas S. Pettit, Assistant Clerk of the House, are at the Willard Hotel. Hon. A. G. Bush, Hon. Fenton Sims, and Hon. J. R. Hewlett are at the Galt House.

OFFICERS Hammond and Corcoran arrested, early yesterday, Ned Beckwith, and placed him in police-station No. 2, on the charge of stealing a coat at Glover's rink during the ball, night before last. He was tried in the Police Court, and the case was continued. Not being prepared to furnish bail, he went to jail.

An Item of Serious Import to Sour-Mash Distillers.

By a late ruling of the Commissioner at Washington, all sour-mash distillers are required to produce three gallons spirits to the bushel grain mashed. Heretofore the capacity of these houses has been determined at two and a half gallons to the bushel mashed, on which a margin of twenty per cent. was allowed to cover contingencies, making the absolute required product two gallons to the bushel. Even under this ruling many houses were assessed for deficiency, for it must be borne in mind that the capacity of a house is estimated by "beer measure," and the divisor is forty-five. Now it is well known that these distillers have not been able to make this kind of whisky without using more beer than is allowed by this rule, hence they are daily charged with grain they never mash, and are thereby consuming the benefit of the twenty per cent. allowance, whereas the ostensible purpose of this allowance was to give the distiller a chance to save himself in case of accident to machinery or any other unavoidable delay.

Now, in this late ruling, where three gallons are required, less twenty per cent., making the absolute required production 2.40 gallons to the bushel (as estimated by beer measure) makes the business doubtful and dangerous. As has been shown, the sour-mash distiller must use more beer than forty-five gallons to the bushel, and, he is, of course, by the rule, charged with more grain than he really mashes, and his contingent allowance is used up before contingencies occur.

Those acquainted with distillation are well aware that slight, and oftentimes imperceptible causes, cut down the yield of spirits. Experience, coupled with the best management, can not prevent it. The mash of to-day, in a sour-mash house, may give a maximum, and in forty-eight hours unaccountably decline to a minimum yield. Worse than all this, the account is closed up monthly. If the distiller exceeds his assessment one month, he can get no credit for the excess on an unfortunate month's work. We learn that one house started in the fourth district in October, and was assessed for eighty gallons deficiency. Another started in December, under very favorable circumstances, and escaped assessment by two gallons, and both under the old survey. What would have been the result under the new order, which took effect on and after January 1, 1871?

A Fraud.

Detectives Bligh and Gallagher arrested yesterday a notorious thief, in the person of a woman named Ollie Wright. Yesterday morning she visited the store of Morris Levi, on Market street, and there purchased goods to the amount of $50 under false pretenses. After her success at this store, she began a regular running business in a wholesale way, and, in her wanderings about the street, stepped into the New York Store, where, by false representations, she obtained goods worth $28. After discovering that they had been swindled, the victimized merchants left information with the officers, who succeeded in arresting and lodging her in police station No. 2. When arrested she assumed the names of Gibbs, St. Clair, Fanchon and other aliases, but, being an old bird, the officers knew her.

Serious Accident.

Mrs. Madden, the mother-in-law of Mr. B. F. Earl, a tea merchant on Market street, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by being knocked down and run over by a runaway horse. Mrs. Madden was crossing Market at Third street, when the accident occurred, and was taken immediately into a drug store near by, and her injuries examined. It was found that she was severely hurt in the back, and internally injured, and as she is quite an elderly lady, the injuries may result seriously. She was delirious at the time, and no extended examination could be made. She was removed to her home. The team belonged to Montz's livery stable, but we could not learn how the animal got loose.

Meeting of the Board of Trade.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade, held December 14th, 1870, Messrs. A. O. Brannin, Dennis Harris and George W. Wicks were appointed a committee to investigate the cause of many complaints made by merchants of this city, regarding the shipments of freight to points south of Louisville. The above-named committee, we understand, have given the subject a thorough investigation, and will report the result to the members of the Board of Trade to-day at 12 m., at their rooms on Third street below Main. It is important that every member should attend, as the subject considered is one in which the merchants of Louisville have a deep interest.

Knights of Pythias.

At the late election of Daniel Boone Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing term: Past Chancellor H. B. Essington, W. C.; Max Bochstein, W. V. C.; T. G. Kestler, W. B and C. S.; L. N. Kesir, W. F. S.; H. C. Metcalfe, W. B.; James F. Lloyd, W. G.; W. P. Sannerman, W. I. S.; E. Hoibleir, W. O. S.

THEOLOGICAL.

The Proposed Debate Between Rev. Jacob Ditzler and Elder J. W. McGarvey.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The character and numbers of the audiences that attended the late religious debate in this city between Rev. Mr. Ditzler and Elder Wilkes, as well as the interest manifested by them throughout the entire debate, evinced the high degree of importance which the religious public attach to it. In view of the great number of discussions held in different parts of this State upon the mode of baptism and kinded subjects one would think that all interest in them would gradually die out, but such seems not to be the case. On the contrary, the interest is augmenting, and they are continually becoming more frequent. Some time since Mr. Ditzler, whose reputation as a debater is commensurate with his church in the Southwest, in reply to an editorial in the Apostolic Times, challenged its editor, one of the ablest ministers of the Christian denomination, to a debate in the city of Lexington. As much concern has been felt in the perfection of the arrangements for a debate between these able exponents of the doctrines of their respective churches, we publish below the correspondence between them, prefacing it with the remark that the debate will most likely not take place:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 15, 1870.

Elder J. W. McGarvey:

DEAR SIR—From an editorial by yourself in the Apostolic Times of May 12th, in which you express yourself as willing and ready for a discussion (or that your church is ready) in Lexington, Ky., if desired on our part, I hope you will consider the action of our church there and our preachers at the late session of the Kentucky Conference as justifying you in appointing an early day for a debate in Lexington. My church and conference selected myself. I hope you are ready to respond, or some representative man, and we can have the debate. I challenged Bro. Wilkes (see correspondence), but he refused to have it at Lexington.

Please answer at once, and oblige yours, &c.,
J. DITZLER.

OFFICE OF APOSTOLIC TIMES, LEXINGTON, KY., Nov. 22, 1870.

Mr. J. Ditzler:

DEAR SIR—Your note of the 15th came to hand yesterday evening, and I take the first convenient opportunity to reply. We still hold ourselves bound by the editorial of May last, to which you refer, but a change of circumstances which we could not then anticipate, renders it proper to append a limitation to our proposal. You have now held three debates with Bro. Wilkes, and have got to hold one more, which is to be printed. If it were a matter of good taste and propriety for you and him to meet again, he would be our choice to meet you in Lexington. But as he very properly declines another meeting after the debate which is to be published, we decline to give you a new man. We now limit our original proposal by demanding a new man on the part of the Methodists, to meet a new man on our part.

I think the propriety of this demand will readily appear to you, when you reflect that most of our Kentucky preachers, and many of our brethren who are not preachers, have now heard all you have to say on the subjects discussed, and that those who have not will soon have the opportunity to read what you have said. Under these circumstances they would feel no great interest in hearing you debate with me.

If you were the only man in the Methodist church capable of conducting a debate of the kind desired, this fact might modify our action; but as we presume there are others equally competent to the task, we propose that some other be selected, either by the church authorities resident in this city, or by the preachers who shall be present at the Louisville debate, to meet us according to our original proposition.

Very respectfully, J. W. MCGARVEY.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29, 1870.

Elder J. W. McGarvey:

DEAR SIR—Your response of Nov. 22d has been before me some time, but expecting you at the debate in Louisville, and many duties being on hand, I've delayed answering.

I do not see why you should now "append a limitation to our (your "former") proposal." I see not why Bro. Wilkes and I should hold debates over Kentucky and Missouri, yet be excluded from Lexington. I met him, backed by your church, here in sight of where I was born and reared, while you refuse to meet us in Lexington, where you serve churches. I see not also why, 1st. You should say what representative your church should have. 2d. Then limit mine also, when no reason is offered, save the above one in your letter. Now, 1st. The people there (in Lexington) have never heard us debate. 2d. New men would be at ruinous cost to get the works we have. Bro. Wilkes says he wrote all over Europe to get his to meet those I had. 3d. They would be at immense pains to post for such a debate. 4th. My church has selected its man, and offered to furnish the house; and unless you could urge other and more weighty considerations, all will say, as your representative openly said in debate at Carlyle in November past, that you have too much to risk in Lexington, which surely you will not admit. In an editorial by yourself in the Apostolic Times of April 7th, you said: "But I now say that if the Methodists of Lexington, or the preachers of the Kentucky Conference, desire a debate in Lexington, they have but to signify the fact and select the man." This they promptly did officially. The action was published in the St. Louis Advocate, June 22d, 1870. Our preachers, forty-five or fifty, two Bishops, and all our Presiding Elders that I saw, besides numbers of citizens, urged that we debate in Lexington. Our papers urge it. If you do not select a suitable man and meet us, we must feel that there is only too much truth in the statement at Carlyle. I'm willing, however, if you demand it, to consider myself as not selected, if you will leave to my conference (Ky.) to select her representative. Shall we have the debate?

Yours, truly,
J. DITZLER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

The Alleghanians had a fair house last night for their first appearance. The troupe is quite a meritorious one—one that will please the majority of people. Their comedian, or tenor, Mr. Field, sang several comic songs, which were well received, several recalls being insisted upon. He has, however, a better manner than voice. Miss Hiffert is a very good contralto, it being the best of the company. Their bell-ringing and vocal quartettes were excellent, the last one of the latter upon the programme showing Miss Hiffert's voice to good advantage. The applause through the evening was very general, and the troupe, on the whole, deserve it. This afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, a matinee is advertised, and to-night a second and last appearance.

Opera House.

Mr. Edwin Adams appeared last night at the Opera House as Rover, in the play of "Wild Oats." Mr. Adams is an actor of very unusual merit—only less successful in comedy than in tragedy. His part last night was quite a difficult one to play, in spite of its apparent ease of rendition, the difficulty lying in the subtle line that separates its broadly farcical character from the finer and more delicate nature. Mr. Adams, we say, was successful in observing this difference, and his personation was a finished piece of acting. The support was in harmony with the improved character of the home company, though we were sorry to miss the pleasant face and easy acting of Miss Florence Reed, whose appearances of last week augured favorably for our future enjoyment of her presence amongst us. She was a welcome addition to the company. Mr. Langdon's boatswain was very good, and Mr. De Groat's Admiral was even better. We have spoken in terms of a good deal of praise of the acting last evening, but the praise is just. The Rough Diamond was presented for the afterpiece. To-night Mr. Adams appears as Richard III., and his success in Hamlet—which, by the way, we may hope to see repeated on Friday—warrants the belief that he will make a good Duke of Gloucester. A fair house was in attendance last night.

Art and Stage Gossip.

M'lle Nilsson returns to Europe in March.

Edwin Booth reappears at his own theater on the 19th of January.

The Lydia Thompson burlesque troupe has nearly completed its eleventh week at the New York Museum.

Miss Kellogg's concert company returns to New York January 13th, preparatory to a tour through the Eastern States.

From the several marked notices of Mr. Oliver Doud Byron's acting sent to this office, we judge that he purposes a visit here this season.

Since the reproduction of the Black Crook at Niblo's the profits of the managers have been enormous. It is estimated that the receipts have amounted to $25,000 a week.

The Peerage friends running Mr. Boucicault hard, for the Earl of Desart is preparing a comedy for the stage, and a new comedy, written by Lord Newry, is in preparation at the Globe Theater, London.

Italian opera was to be revived in New York this week at the French Theater under the management of Mr. De Vivo. M'me Zzillag and Mr. Le Franc are the principal members of the new troupe. Il Trovatore is to be given this evening.

Mr. Fechter leaves the Globe Theater in Boston on the 17th instant, and will then proceed to England. In view of his tyranny, his exclusiveness and his general mismanagement of a once excellent theater, it is to be hoped that he may never visit our shores again.

A correspondent of the Home Journal writes that Powers, the American sculptor, has purchased a lovely villa beyond the Porta Romana, near Florence. His studio is filled with exquisite sculptures and models of his celebrated works. His "Eve After the Fall," not yet given to the world, the writer says, is one of the greatest triumphs of his genius. Her face has an expression of surprise mingled with sorrow, as if she had not yet quite realized the extent of her guilt and its consequences.

Mr. Jefferson's engagement at Booth's Theater, which commenced on the 15th of August, will terminate with this week. He will then have acted Rip Van Winkle one hundred and fifty times in succession; and, now that the great comedian has finished this prosperous season in New York, there is room for hope that he may commence a Western tour. Let him appear here in Louisville, and we promise him such an ovation as has not been known in the city this season, and which his lengthened stay in the metropolis will make only the more hearty.

The irrepressible Barnum is about to inaugurate a novel enterprise. His genius is not to be confined within the narrow bounds of any one city; his philanthropy is more extensive. We are informed that he purposes, with the commencement of next season, to make a tour through the country with a mammoth exhibition in charge, containing, among other features, a myriad of rare curiosities. The promised exhibition will consist of a combined museum, menagerie and circus, under three spacious pavilions, so connected that visitors can pass through the entire establishment for one entrance fee. This exhibition is to rise, Phœnix like, from the ashes of the Barnum's Museum, and is said to surpass in extent even that great enterprise. Still another chapter perhaps in his book of humbuggery.

Fire.

Yesterday morning fire was discovered on the roof of a cottage-house, occupied by Geo. Ogle and owned by Mr. Geo. W. Bright, on West street, between Madison and Chestnut, which had gained considerable headway, and was, by the united efforts of the neighbors, quenched before an alarm was sent in. The fire caught from a flying spark from the smoke-stack of the planing mill of Messrs. Lewis & Co., and only for its timely discovery a serious conflagration might have been the result.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. BOP PRICE, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1871.

J. Mitchelier and W. Twyman, disorderly conduct; discharged.

Nathan Quigley, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $20. James Gilmore and Val. Parker, for same; each fined $5. Taylor Stephens, for same; discharged. A. Beyers and Nellie Hill, for same; held to answer.

W. Danner, for drunkenness and abuse of family; discharged.

James Fry, for assault and battery; fined $5 B. Flynn, for same; discharged.

W. Twyman, carrying concealed a deadly weapon; held in $125 to answer.

Thomas Logan, for larceny; bond $300. Neal Beckwith, for same; bond $500. Charles Johnston, for same; bond $200.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

PROBATE ORDERS.

The will of Mary E. Harbeson was admitted to probate.

W. Obey Reed, qualified as administrator of Amanda Washington, deceased, with J. P. Thatcher, surety.

The will of John Gilbert contested.

Martha Verhoff qualified as guardian of Henry, John M. and Martha Verhoff, with Jane Klegwin, surety.

Joseph Hinkle and E. E. Starkey, allowed tax-credit for the sum of $500 each.

Henry Ebling naturalized.

The estate of John Krim was committed to the hands of the public administrator.

Tappy vs. Hulsee and wife; agreement as to attorney's fee filed.

Northern Bank of Kentucky vs. Adams; leave to defendant to take deposition of T. Greenfield on interrogations, and to cross-examine Wm. Fellows.

Bond of S. S. Hite, receiver of specie deposits, filed and approved.

Duckwall et al. vs. Bate; attachment against Tucker respited until 13th inst.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS.

Hewitt vs. Adams; dismissed without prejudice, and leave to withdraw note sued on.

Shuster vs. Lieber; assigned to February 11th, with alias attachment against defendant's witnesses.

Bolzein vs. Balmer, jury trial; verdict for plaintiff for $87 50.

Bullitt vs. Oldham; assigned to February 13th for trial.

Dickinson vs. Louisville Bridge Company; jury impaneled and discharged until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Frank vs. Louisville Commercial Company; *subpœna duces tecum* awarded plaintiff against Clerk of the Chancery Court.

Reinicke vs. Phil. Fisher; motion of defendant to correct judgment sustained.

Bell & Co. vs. Gallard; motion to make rule absolute submitted.

Spear vs. Thierman et al.; response to rule and exhibits filed.

Brown et al. vs. Nicholson; assigned to February 27th for trial.

Desimon vs. the city; jury, trial and verdict for defendant.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

NEW SUITS.

Francis Bronger vs. David Yancey, et al. Suit by attachment to recover personal judgment against defendants for $300 and to foreclose mortgage on property made to secure the same.

ORDERS AND DECREES.

Fanny Clay vs. Wm. Cross, et al; amended petition filed making other parties defendants.

Thornhill & Richardson vs. James C. Ford; amended petition filed.

In re Thomas P. Smith, late Receiver, $28,331 02, and stocks and bonds in his hands as Receiver of the Louisville Chancery Court, turned over by order of the Chancellor to S. S. Hite, and receipt for the same in full executed by him.

Stephens vs. Hope Insurance Company; bill of exceptions of D. G. Bly, filed.

In same case affidavits of L. T. Thruston and W. W. Morris as to the value of the services of W. L. Breckinridge, the Receiver.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by DANIEL JAMES,

Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 3, 1871.

ORDERS.

Johnson vs. Harbison, Boyle;

Young, McDowell & Co. vs. Bennett & Co., Livingston; petitions for rehearing filed.

Hackett vs. Sinaud, Louisville Chancery; record filed and rule discharged.

Partin vs. Mercer, Ballard; copy judgment and bond filed, and rule against appellant to file record by 1st May, 1871.

Webster vs. Chaflin, &c., Trimble; appearance of appellees entered and answer filed.

Beall's administrator vs. Beall's administrator, Marion; cross-appeal granted appellee.

Hart vs. Smithson, Fayette; petition for rehearing filed by appellant, and reply to same filed by appellee.

Carpenter vs. Fountain's executor, Rowan;

Uphaw vs. Corbett, trustee, &c., Fulton;

Coll vs. Taylor, Ballard;

Austin vs. Payne, &c., McCracken;

Buntin vs. Brazelton, McCracken; submitted on briefs.

Hudson vs. Harding, McCracken; continued until next term.

Booker vs. Stevenson, Franklin; argued by Hon. John Rodman for appellee, and Governor Bramlette for appellant, and submitted.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Crushed to Death by a Falling Tree.

Yesterday, before noon, a fatal accident occurred, in the woods near the Cane Run road, about six miles south of the city, by which a worthy citizen named Philip Glock lost his life. About 8½ o'clock he left his family to go into the woods to cut down a tree for fire-wood, and, as he failed to return at his regular lunch hour, which was 10 o'clock, his wife went out to ascertain the cause of his delay, and found him lying dead upon the ground, crushed beneath a large tree that he had cut down. While in the act of trying to escape the falling tree, as evidently appeared, from the position of his body, he had been caught by the branches. The Coroner, at the inquest, upon extricating the body, found the back broke, the right leg broken in three places and the left leg in two places. The right arm was broken near the shoulder, and there was a gash over the right eye, from which the brain was oozing, showing a compound fracture of the skull.

INQUEST—Held upon the body of Philip Glock, six miles from Louisville, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, January 3d, 1871, shows conclusively to this jury that deceased came to his death by being crushed by a falling tree.

C. J. WEBER, C. J. C.

A Bold Outrage.

Before daylight yesterday morning a lady, who requests her name withheld, while walking down Jefferson street near Eighth, was accosted by a ruffian, who caught her by the throat and thrust his thumbs into her neck, with evident intent of overpowering her. By a quick move the lady temporarily released herself, and screamed lustily for awhile, attracting the attention of Officer Reedy, of the Third District police, who ran to her rescue. Seeing the near approach of the officer the rowdy released his hold upon the woman and ran toward Congress alley, into which he turned, closely pursued by Mr. Reedy. In the alley the officer drew his pistol and fired two shots at the fleeing scoundrel but missed his aim and the ruffian escaped through Glover's alley. The lady was injured seriously about the neck and face by the rough handling she received.

The Helm Guards.

Father Audran, of St. Augustine Catholic church, in Jeffersonville, sends us a communication which is highly complimentary of the exhibition of the Helm Guards in Mozart Hall, in that city, last Friday night. Their bayonet exercise was executed with consummate skill, and elicited admiration and applause.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ An experienced book-keeper wants a situation. See advertisement.

☞ The well-known drug firm of Newman & Colgan is dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Colgan. The business will be continued by Mr. Newman, who has one of the handsomest and best-stocked stores in the city.

Teachers in the Public Schools

will please call the attention of the pupils to the matinee of the Alleghanians (vocalists and bell-ringers) at Weisiger Hall this afternoon, at three o'clock, and to the concert this evening. A number of the members of the School Board were present at the concert last night, and all of them were delighted, and were unanimous in the opinion that as many of the pupils of the schools as can do so should hear these wonderful singers and bell-players.

The Alleghanians.

A large and appreciative audience attended the concert given last evening in Weisiger Hall, by the "wonderful children of song," the Alleghanians. The entertainment was a delightful one. The old-style quartettes, such as "Tell me, Ye Winged Winds;" the descriptive song, "The Ship on Fire," both arranged by Mr. Boulard, who organized the troupe, some twenty-four years ago and is still an effective member, and other charming pieces were rendered in a manner that was really astonishing, their voices blending in perfect harmony, highly pleasing to the audience. Miss Hiffert, who was with this troupe eight years ago, when they visited Louisville, has lost none of that great volume of voice which marked her as one of the best contralto singers on the American stage. Miss Marie Packard has a clear, sweet voice and is undoubtedly a singer of high cultivation, while her manner is graceful and pleasing. Mr. Field's serio-comic songs excited the audience to the highest pitch of merriment. If laughing is good for digestion we advise all dyspeptic persons to go and hear Mr. Field. The bell music had its charms for every one, and several popular airs were played with great precision.

This afternoon the troupe appear in a grand matinee for school- and families, and to-night they give their last concert. After such a performance as was given last night, with the promise of even a better programme to-night, we may expect to see Weisiger Hall crowded both this afternoon and evening.

☞ The Berliner Bœrson Courier writes that a new sort of insanity is very prevalent in the hospitals around Versailles. It is caused by the positions the extreme outposts of the German army have to occupy around Paris. Lying flat on their belly, concealed behind some log or stone, the men have to lie perfectly still, keeping their heads motionless, and gaze steadfastly at the hostile lines. This exceedingly wearisome position has, in a good many cases, produced insanity.

☞ David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, owns probably the finest copy of Shakspeare in the United States. It is a Boydell in ten volumes, nine of letter press, interspersed with upward of 100 engravings, and the tenth consisting of 100 engravings by the greatest artist, and all proof impressions, two feet by three. It cost originally $1,500, and was purchased by its present holder, twenty years ago, for $500.

CITY FEATURES.

Society of Life Assurance in Kentucky.

The adjourned meeting of this association will be held at the office of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, corner Third and Jefferson streets, Thursday evening, January 5th, at 7½ o'clock. Chauncey Miller, Secretary.

Reduction at the Universal Exposition.

Men's shirts and drawers, 45 cents; 36 six inch towels, 3 for 50 cents; white envelopes, best quality, 10 cents a package; linen tablecloths, 60 cents; black alpacas, 40 cents, worth 65 cents. Send for a catalogue.

☞ Now that the new year is upon us, every one should provide himself with a new suit of clothes and over-coat, and make as comfortable and presentable an appearance as possible. We would advise all our friends in need of a good business suit, party suit, or wedding suit, to call at B. H. Neal's Merchant Tailoring Establishment, where they can be provided with as good a garment and as cheap as any house in the city, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

Universal Exposition.

Five cents to one dollar, 68 Fourth street. Catalogues sent free.

$5,000.

If you want a chance to make five thousand dollars, go to James T. Lanham's, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets, and buy a pound of premium tea. Price $2, $2 50 and $3, ticket included.

Infants.

The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds are charmed, as it were, into a quiet and sweet repose by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup.

The Mode of Baptism.

A *verbatim* report of the debate of Rev Stephen Bowers and Rev. W. L. Boston, a very elaborate discussion upon this subject, for sale by Dake & Helmus, and J. W. Clarke, booksellers, Fourth street.

☞ The immense business that Sproule & Mandeville are doing enables them to be in something new every week in the way of clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. National Hotel building, Nos. 124 and 126, corner Main and Fourth streets.

☞ Skates of all kinds at Speckman & Dix's, No. 70 Fourth street.

☞ Largest and most elegant stock of clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods at Sproule & Mandeville's, National Hotel building, corner Main and Fourth, Nos. 124 and 126.

☞ Bengal razors at Speckman & Dix's, No 70 Fourth street.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Young's Camphor Ice Soap. Delightful for winter. Prevents chapping. At all druggists.

Hear What an Old Citizen Says.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH: I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of service to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.

Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

River News

THE RIVER received about 21 inches in the past twenty-four hours, and during yesterday the wind was high, throwing great clouds of dust over the entire community. At the water-works above the city the ice in the river gorged. It also gorged at the Six-mile island. It is thought by those versed that, should a sharp cold spell set in, the river would certainly close. There were four feet water in the canal, two feet on the falls, and three feet nine inches on Portland bar at 12 o'clock last night. The thermometer was at 40 at 6 p. m., and 48 at midnight.

The large smokestacks of the steamer James Howard were being placed yesterday.

The Falls City is aground on the Portland wharf, but being empty, can be spared off easily

There were no arrivals or departures of steamers here yesterday, except the ferryboats, although there were two packets advertised to leave.

The Robin was engaged all day yesterday in breaking the ice from around the coalboats and barges at the towhead, and seemed to be quite successful in the attempt.

Capt. Dunham, of the Mary Houston, says that coal is so scarce below that he has concluded to wait here until plenty of that article goes down stream ahead of him, consequently the Mary Houston will lay up here for the present.

The General Lytle, due here yesterday morning, from Cincinnati, was reported to be aground at Rising Sun bar late yesterday afternoon. The water there is very shallow, and the ice is so heavy that a pilot could not well obtain a pick of lakes. She had not arrived here at midnight.

The steamer Winona, built for the Eastern connection of the railroad connecting at Winona with the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, three miles east of LaCrosse, was completed last week. She is now in running order and equipped for business. A temporary winter bridge has been built at Winona for the passage of trains over the Mississippi river.

On the boards of the steamboat agencies are innumerable advertisements designating the time of departing boats. When the time arrives, the ice excuse is brought into requisition, to the disappointment of strangers who may have depended upon such notices. This looks like a trick upon travelers, when there is no probability of the resumption of navigation.

A party of gentlemen arrived in the city from Owensboro by way of overland, via Evansville. They report the city in a dull siege at present as a steamboat has not been seen for some days. The only way people have to get away from Owensboro now is by the route just mentioned and by Hartford, Ohio county, and the Elizabethtown and Paducah railway, or go by way of Calhoon and take a steamer up Green river to Bowling Green, and then take rail. It is said that freights along the lower Ohio are accumulating rapidly and many points are crowded with it.

The Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday says: "The Monongahela river is still frozen over as tight as a bottle. Last week Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, of the American Iron Works, were transporting metal from their furnace on the Connellsville road to their mill in Ormsby borough, by dragging it by horses on the ice. Capt. J. H. Litchner, sent to examine into the condition of the sunken steamer Glendale, telegraphs from Grand Tower to the Secretary of the People's Insurance Company here that there is very little prospect of being able to save the boat. The iron ore that was on the deck had been thrown into the river, and only some fifty barrels of flour taken out of the hold in good order."

The Tarascon met with a slight mishap yesterday by which her departure was frustrated. The sudden fall of 18 inches caught her lying close on the Portland wharf, and in its fall the water left her starboard side high out on the wharf, causing her to list to the larboard, in which position she remained until a late hour yesterday afternoon. Her position at dark was such as to afford little probability of her getting off during the night, and, to say the least, she was in a bad fix. She had on board a good lot of freight and about 200 passengers, also a large lot of detained way mail. The Morning Star, of the same line, is lying at Evansville, awaiting the arrival of the Tarascon at that point, when she will proceed home. The Rose Hite, also of that line, when last heard from, was taking her time in getting home.

A correspondent of the Missouri Republican, January 1st, says: "There are at present no less than eighteen or twenty boats laid up on account of ice at Cairo, which are enumerated as follows: Richmond, Kate Kinney, City of Chester, St. Joseph, Belle Memphis, Colorado, Bee, Mary Alice, Continental, Commonwealth, Louisville, Carrie V. Kountz, Utah, and a few others of lesser note. Here, then, is a tonnage capacity of no less than 18,000 tons lying idle and ice-bound, and which, if the river was open, would all be actively engaged. The W. R. Arthur is the only boat in port loading, and expects to get off for New Orleans to-day, though she will have nothing like a full cargo. Railroads cannot load steamboats sufficiently fast, as it would take at least 225 car loads to give a boat like the Richmond anything near a load to her capacity. The mild weather of the past few days, however, bids fair to soon improve matters. The river is now comparatively clear of ice, and boats from the Ohio will commence running again. The Susie Silver is loading at Evansville, and will be at Cairo to-night for New Orleans. The Kate Kinney commences loading in the morning for Evansville, to which point the river is seven and one-half feet of water, and from whence she will reload for the South. The Utah also commences operations for the Arkansas to-morrow, and will probably get away by the last of the week. The great trouble, however, as I stated before, is with the railroads, that has not the capacity to load any number of boats. Col. Johnson, agent of the Illinois Central railroad here, keeps things well cleaned up, and at sundown last night he had not a hundred pounds of freight in the warehouse to ship. The Colonel informs me that he has forwarded from Cairo to the East this fall 45,000 bales of cotton, while all other commodities have been largely increased over that of last year. Capt. John R. Arner, one of the clerks of the Tom Jasper, is here prospecting, and will probably engage with the Illinois Central railroad as shipping clerk."

The New Orleans Picayune, January 1st, has the following news items: The world-renowned steamboat, Robert E. Lee, is now lying at the foot of Thalia street, and is being repaired as rapidly as possible. Yesterday a large cofferdam over thirty feet long was sunk under her stern, and pumped out, when the terrible effects of her collision with the Potomac became fully visible. The hole is crushed in as though the hull had been an egg shell, and some twelve or fifteen feet of her planking on both sides are carried away. Two other coffer-dams are to be placed on the side of her hull, just forward of the wheels, after which the most skillful and energetic of our New Orleans mechanics will be put to work to restore her hull to its original strength and beauty. Capt Cannon, who deserves great credit for bringing the Lee safely back to this port, in her crippled condition, was on hand all day, and personally assisted in the arduous work of floating and sinking the dam to its proper position. Capt. Cannon says he expects to have the Lee ready to resume her trips in a week or ten days at the farthest. In the meantime, she will be treated to a fresh coat of paint, after which she will doubtless look as charming as a bride. The young man, Edward Roy, who was brought to the city yesterday dangerously wounded from the effects of a gunshot, near Bayou Sara, died last night in the Charity Hospital. The mate of the Wild Wagoner is now in custody, charged with killing him. He will probably be remanded to-day. The new steamboat, or yacht, as she should more properly be called, built by John Mahoney, the celebrated yacht builder of Algiers, La., for the metropolitan harbor police, made her first appearance on the river yesterday. Her model is—as all of Mahoney's are—as near perfection as possible. She is very fast, and can be handled with about the same ease as a common skiff, and, if put to a proper use, will no doubt become a terror to the "wharf rats," "cotton thieves" and other depredators who infest our river front. During the afternoon several of the metropolitan police commissioners made short trips on her, and seemed to be well pleased with their new purchase.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—Very windy; no indications of a break-up.

CINCINNATI, Jan 3.—River 7 feet 8 inches. Ice increasing. The Bostona departed for Portsmouth. The Sam. J. Hale arrived from Memphis. The Buell, due from Louisville this morning, has not arrived.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 3.—Weather clear and cold. Mercury 21 at 6 a. m., 34 at noon, and 30 at 6 p. m. River fallen 3 inches and is full of hard ice, running. Froze hard last night and navigation is more hazardous than heretofore. Port list—Indiana, New Orleans to Louisville, 11 p. m.; Wauanita, from New Orleans, 12; Idlewild, Cairo, 2 a. m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Messenger, New Orleans to Green river, 12 m.; Quickstep, Cairo to Green river; Carrie V. Kountz, from New Orleans, 3 p. m.; St. Marys, to Memphis, 5:30 p. m. All the boats had good trips. The Indiana discharged here a large amount of freight. She left at 2 o'clock p. m., bound to go through. The Messenger and Quickstep go into Green river. The Carrie Kountz has 800 tons of sugar and molasses, and quits here. The St. Marys had a splendid trip out. The Wauanita quits here till the ice thaws out. The Idlewild will go to Cairo to-morrow. She has 460 bales of cotton and much miscellaneous freight. Captain Drover leaves for Cincinnati by rail to-morrow morning. Lou Bryson stays by the boat. The river is blocked at Hogg's Bar. The Rose Hite returned to Hawesville.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 3.—River falling; 26 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—John Lumsden, Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 3.—Exchange, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, 10 p. m.; Silver Lake No. 4, from Cincinnati, 5 a. m.; Bismarck, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 1 p. m.; Leonidas, from New Orleans to Cairo, 11; Henry M. Shreve, from Shreveport to Cairo, 4. A telegram from Grand Tower states that there is four feet water below Liberty. The Tom Jasper is lying in shore all right. The Shark is out of danger, but needs a two-foot rise to float her. The Charleston passed there at noon, with three of the Shark's barges. The Mary McDonald is above the bar, and will cross when the water rises three inches. River risen six inches here. Weather clear. Mercury 36.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3.—Clear and pleasant. River falling; 8 feet to Cairo. Departed: Turner, for Louisville; Minneola, with 1,600 bales cotton, for Cincinnati; Osark, for New Orleans; Cl. burne, for Arkansas river; Fort Smith and Legal Tender for White river.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 3.—Up: Edinburg, Virginia, Belle Lee. Down: Clarksville. River rising. Clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Arrived—Ames, from St. Louis; Longworth, from Louisville; Yorker, from Pittsburg. Departed—W. J. Lewis and Atlantic and barges, for St. Louis. The steamboat Jarvus Wright burned this morning. Loss $5,000.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
11.20 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P. M.
3.30 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
4:55 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A. M.

Round trip tickets to Covington and Cincinnati at reduced rates.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave.	Sundays excepted.	Arrive.
3:55 P. M.	Express (Daily)	11:00 A. M.
5:30 A. M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

9 00 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:50 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	8.00 A. M.
2:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8 25 A. M.	No. 13 Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P. M.
3 30 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:35 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	8 15 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
11 20 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis.	11:55 P. M. 1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	St. Louis (Daily)	8:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday)	10:45 P. M.

Sunday train 5:00 p. m. through to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

A special train for St. Louis leaves at 5:00 p. m. daily, and a special train for Cincinnati at 3:15 p. m. daily, except on Sundays, when it runs on the time of the St. Louis special.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		3:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

my1 dtf

The L. & N. is busy again.

The new depot at Altoona, Pennsylvania, is to cost $160,000.

Travel on the Connellsville (Pa.) railroad has increased to a wonderful extent since the closing of the rivers.

The coupons of the Union Pacific railroad bonds were paid on Monday at the Company's office, Boston, Mass.

At the Fourteenth-street depot, in this city, there are daily arrivals of new engines and cars, en route to railroads in the South.

The Great Western Dispatch Freight Line Company delivered five cars of coffee in this city yesterday, only five days out from New York.

There are about one hundred men at work rebuilding the bridge over the Maumee river, on the Wabash road, at Defiance. It is thought it will be completed in a week or ten days.

At Memphis, on Monday, General Forrest submitted a proposition to the County Court to appropriate five hundred thousand dollars, payable in five annual installments, to assist in the completion of the Memphis and Selma road. Even if the proposition is not accepted by the Court, the Illinois Central purposes extending the road from Holly Springs to Cairo.

As a train on the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, coming west, on Monday, was crossing the trestle-work at Sutton Station, Pa., one of the cars was thrown off the track and down an embankment some forty feet by a broken rail. An elderly gentleman named Hopkins, from Salamanca, was instantly killed, and fifteen others dangerously injured, some fatally.

A few days since two freight trains on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad came in collision about one hundred feet from the west end of the railroad bridge over Beaver river. There is a double track on each side, but only one on the bridge. The locomotive of one of the trains had already reached the double track and escaped, but the other came in contact with the empty stock cars going west, knocking six of them off the track, five of them going over the embankment, thirty feet high. No one was injured, but the cars were badly used up. Some of the timbers of one of the cars ran into the boiler and broke off. The trains were only detained two hours.

During the month of December, 1870, the cotton shipments via the Louisville and Nashville railroad, from Nashville, were as follows:

New York	10,442
Cincinnati	4,208
Boston	1,026
Louisville	560
Eastern cities	5,105
Total	21,341

December, 1866, there were shipments of 9,456 bales; December, 1867, 15,267; December, 1868, 7,511; December, 1869, 8,904. From Nashville proper there were shipped during December, 1870, 15,562 bales, the other being through cotton. The increase during the present cotton year over last has been as follows: September, 964 bales; October, 3,229 bales; November, 5,740 bales; December, 12,437 bales, making a total increase this year over last of 23,310.

STATE REVENUE.

A Call for a Meeting of the Sheriffs of Kentucky.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

It is well known to all who have had anything to do in the matter that the laws of Kentucky in regard to collecting the revenue of the State is very deficient, and that some legislation on the subject is necessary at the present session of the Legislature.

Under the existing laws, Sheriffs are compelled to abide the time of the tax-payer, and by many are put off from time to time with the plea of having no money, "wait till I can sell something," and are obliged to make several trips over bad roads to see such persons before their taxes are collected, and not until many months have elapsed after the money should have been in the State treasury. Thus the business of collecting taxes, which should be done in the course of a month or two, is the work of a whole year.

It will also be remembered that the law passed in February, 1865, and renewed again 26th day of January, 1869, by which the fees of Sheriffs were reduced to barely a living rate, expires the 26th of January, 1871.

Now, I propose that a meeting of as many Sheriffs and ex-Sheriffs as can attend be held at Frankfort, say on the 13th of January, to recommend such a change in the present laws as will be fair and equitable to all parties, and at the same time enable the Sheriffs to be more prompt in the payment of the State revenue with a great deal less labor.

This plan has been suggested by some of the members of the Legislature now in session.

MERCER.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Cotton, the market is quiet and prices weak; middling uplands 15¼c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 35@5 65; common to good extra $6 15@6 30 good to choice $6 35 @6 65; white Western extra $7 00; common to good extra Ohio $6 20@6 75; St. Louis $6 20@8 25. Rye flour $4@5 50c. Cornmeal is unchanged. Whisky is lower; prices are unsettled at 92@93c. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced 1@2c; receipts 9,600 bushels; mixed $1 34; new spring $1 42@1 45; red amber $1 45@1 50; white Michigan $1 52. Rye, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley is quiet and without change in prices: Canada West $1. Barley malt is unchanged. Corn, the market opened firm but closed dull; receipts 16,000 bushels; No 1 mixed 76@78c; yellow 79c; white 80c. Oats, the demand is fair and the market firm; receipts 10,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 61@62c. Hay is unchanged. Hops are dull. Coffee, market is dull but prices are unchanged: sales of 1,100 bags on private terms; Rio 9¼@10¼c, gold, in bond; Java 20@22c. Sugar, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Molasses is steady with a moderate demand; New Orleans 70@74c. Rice is dull and unchanged. Cubs 10@13½c. Molasses is steady with a moderate demand; New Orleans 70@74c. Rice is dull ed at 6@6½c. Petroleum, crude 12¼@13c; refined 23c. Mess pork, old $19 25; new $19 25 prime mess $17@17 25; new $20@21; total stock on hand to January, 1871, 30,742 bbls; total stock on hand December 31, 1870, 13,330 bbls. Beef, mess $10@15, extra mess $12@18. Beef hams, smoked, 30@31c. Tierce beef, prime mess $20@25, India mess $22@31. Cut meats are quiet; hams, plain 16@18c; shoulders 7@8½c. Middles, long clear 10¼c. Lard, prime steam 11¾@12¼c; kettle rendered 12¾c. Butter is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 12@35c for Western and 20@45c for State. Cheese is unchanged.

Later—6 p. m.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $6@6 30 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the demand is good at full prices; spring $1 44@1 45; red amber $1 46@1 50. Rye is dull and prices are nominal. Oats are unchanged. Corn, the market is dull and prices unchanged. Mess pork, the demand is fair and the market firm for future delivery at $19 00; sales on the spot at $19 50. Beef is unchanged. Bacon is without change in prices. Lard, the market closes very firm for February and March delivery at 12¾c. Eggs are steady with a moderate demand; fresh 30@35c and limed 22@24c.

DRY GOODS—The market is very quiet and there is but little alteration to notice in prices. The following are the most important changes among jobbers to-day: Otis A X A blue denims are reduced to 21½c; Do B B from 21 to 20c; do C C from 19 to 18c; Do D from 19 to 18c; Camelion do from 20 to 19c; Warren B B brown denims from 21 to 20c; do A X A from 24 to 22½c; Allendale 5-4 brown sheetings from 25 to 22½c; the Pepperell sheetings in brown and bleached are reduced by jobbers in accordance with the declined made by agents, previously reported.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm and low grades are scarce; superfine winter $4 75@5; triple extra $5 25@5 90. Wheat, the demand is light but holders are firm; No 3 red fall $1 18@1 19; No 2 red winter is worth $1 23. Corn the demand is good at full prices; mixed 45½@47c; white 49@50c. Oats, the demand is light but holders are firm at 38½@40c. Barley, there is no market. Rye is steady with a moderate demand at 80@81c. Highwines are steady at 88c. Provisions, there is only a limited jobbing and order demand; mess pork $19. Bulk meats, shoulders 6½@7c: the sales were mostly at the inside price; clear rib 9½@9¾c; clear sides 10@10¼c. Bacon, shoulders 9½c; clear sides 12c; hams, sugar-cured, 16@17c. Lard, 12c for prime steam. Hogs are firm and active at $6 25@6 40 for good to choice. Cattle are unchanged: prices ranging at $2 75 @6 50. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,700 bbls flour, 12,300 bushels wheat, 18,500 bushels corn, 10,500 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels rye, 700 bushels barley, 8,435 head hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; middling 14@14½c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; family $5 40@5 60. Wheat, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; the supply is better at 52@53c. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Oats, the market is dull and prices unchanged; No 2 41@42c. Groceries are unchanged. Oils are unchanged. Butter is dull and prices are unchanged at 26@31c. Cloverseed is dull and market unsettled at $11 00@11 50. Provisions, full prices are asked but there is no demand; the nominal rate for mess pork is $19. Lard 10¾@11¾c. Bulk meats 7c, 9½c and 9¾c. Bacon 10c, 11c and 11¾c. Hogs, the demand is fair and prices have advanced, closing at $6 50@6 70; receipts for the past three days 11,000 head. Green meats are held at 6½@ 8¾c for shoulders and sides. Whisky is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 87c. Gold 110¾. Exchange is steady.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, extra spring is firmer at $4 40@5 50. Wheat, No 2 spring is active and prices have advanced 2@2½c, closing steady at $1 10¾@1 11¾ cash and seller January. Corn, No 2 is more active at 43@44c, closing firm at the outside price. Oats, No 2 closed firmly at 39½c. Rye, No 2 is firm at 75c. Barley, No 2 is dull at 68½@70c. Highwines 85@85½c. Provisions are firmer; mess pork closed at $18 50 cash and seller January; $18 75 for seller February; $19 for seller March. Lard is firm at 11½c. Hogs, dressed are active at $6 90; live are active at $5 95@6 25. Cattle are dull and prices nominal. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,000 bbls of flour, 36,000 bushels wheat, 60,000 bushels corn, 9,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels rye, 3,000 bushels barley, 29,000 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 5,000 barrels flour, 2,000 bushels wheat, 21,000 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels oats, 400 bushels rye 9,000 bushels barley, 11,000 head hogs.

TITUSVILLE, PA., Jan. 3.—The Courier reports the crude petroleum market as dull and inactive, with a downward tendency in prices. On the upper road buyers are offering $3 15 for on the spot; small sales at $3 15, which were the ruling figures. On the lower road buyers were offering $3 30, with sales at $3 35 for regardless. At Oil City sales were made of regardless at $3 60, and gravity at $3 70; sales were made on the upper road of 1,250 bbls at $3 20; 500 bbls do at $3 22½; on the lower road 500 bbls, irrespective, at $3 35. At Petroleum Center sales of 6 cars at $3 35, and at Tarr Farm 8 cars at $3 50.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3.—Cotton, the market is dull and unchanged at 14½@14¾c; receipts for the past day 3,029 bales; shipments for the past 24 hours 2,528 bales; stock on hand by actual count 38,335 bales, of which 11,365 bales are at the compresses already sold. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at $4 75@6 50. Corn, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Oats, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 51@52c. Hay is lower at $22@24. Bran is quiet at $22. Mess pork is dull and prices nominal. Lard is dull and prices nominal. Bulk meats, shoulders 7½c; sides 9¾@11c.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 3.—Cotton is unchanged; middling 13½c; receipts 363 bales. Tobacco is unchanged; the receipts are fair; sales of trash and lugs at $4 75@6; common to good leaf $6 25@8 50. Flour is steady at $4 25@6. Cornmeal is firm at $3@3 25; kiln-dried $3 50@3 60. Corn in the ear 38@42c; in bags 53 @56c. Oats are quiet at 42@45c. Rye and barley are nominal. Bulk meats 6½c, 9¼c and 9¾c. Mess pork is dull at $18 75@19. Lard, kettle 11½c; steam 10½c. Hay is in good demand at $16. Hogs cut to 31st December 1,385 head; average increase of weight 12 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; family spring $6@6 50; Ohio and Indiana $6 25@7 25. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Indiana red $1 42@1 43, amber $1 48@1 50. Rye, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 90c. Corn is quiet and unchanged in every respect; yellow 78c; mixed 73@76c. Oats, the market is dull but prices are unchanged; white 59c; Western 55@56c. Provisions are unchanged; mess pork $20 50. Petroleum, crude 15¼c and refined 23¼c. Whisky is scarce and firm at 94c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Cotton is steady with a moderate demand; middling 14¾@14½c. Oats are scarce and firm. Sugar, St. Louis 58c. Hay, prime $28; choice $30. Mess pork is lower at $20 50@20 75. Bacon, no shoulders in the market; clear rib sides 13c; clear do 13½c. Sugar, the demand is good at fair prices; prime 9¾@10c; fair 7½c and firm. Molasses, prime 56 @58c. Whisky $1 00. Other articles unchanged. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 126; sight drafts on New York ¾ discount. Gold 110¾.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; Western family $6 75@7 50. Wheat, the demand is good at full prices. Ohio and Indiana $1 40@1 45. Corn is scarce and firm; white 80@82c; yellow 75@76c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 55@56c. Mess pork $20 50. Bacon, sides 11½c; clear rib 12c; shoulders 10c; hams 16@18c. Lard 12@12½c. Whisky is quiet at 92@92½c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—Petroleum, crude is active; sales of 25,000 bbls, by auctioneer, in lots at 8½c, 9¼c, 9¾c and at 9½c, buyer, to pay commission and shipping car; sales of 2,000 bbls on the spot at 9½c. Refined, the demand is fair and market firm; seller January 24½c, seller January and February at 24½c; seller March 25¼c.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 3.—Cotton, the market is weak; low middling 13½c. Bulk meats, clear sides 10½c; clear rib 10¼c; shoulders 7½c. Lard 12¼c. Bacon, country hams 11¾c; sides 13¼c; shoulders 10c; sugar cured hams 17½c. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Wheat 90c@$1 10. Flour $4 25@6 00.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; middling 14¼@14½c.

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Jan. 3.—Beef cattle, receipts 701 head; the market is a little better; sales of extra at $13@13; first quality $11@11 50; second quality $9@10 third quality $8@9. Sheep and lambs, receipts 6,741 head; the market is more active and prices a shade firmer; sales in lots at $1 50@4 each; extra $4 50@6 50.

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to other cities to have them spoiled and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th LOUISVILLE, KY.

oct8 dtf

DIRECTORY OF LEADING LOUISVILLE HOUSES.

Name, Location, and Line of Business.

These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Seed.
LEWIS, GAGE & CO., 173 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Agency of the Wood Sewing Machine.
W. H. GOLDERMAN, No. 7, Masonic Temple.

Advertising Agents.
F. L. DIBBLE & CO., room No. 9 Hamilton building, corner Sixth and Main.

Booksellers and Stationers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.
W. H. BULKLEY, 158 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.

Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD NUGENT, 152 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Boots and Shoes—Wholesale.
PIATT & ALLEN, 195 Main, between Fifth and Sixth.

China, Glass and Queensware and House Furnishing.
MAGILL BROTHERS, 161 Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, cor. Fourth and Green.

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer.
WILLIAM BABB, 19 Third, between Main and River.

Corsets, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
B. F. FITCH & CO.

Druggists—Wholesale.
GEO. H. CARY & CO., 81 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Everybody Takes It—Brady's Family Bitters.
D. C. BRADY & CO., 37 Fourth, between Main and River.

Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement, Lime, Etc.
HEWEIT, HARDY & CO., 110 and 112 Main street.

Flour, Grain and General Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth street. Also, proprietors Central Elevator, Pana, Illinois.

Fur Manufacturers.
GREEN & GREEN, 130 Main, near Fourth.

Furniture and Mattresses.
BENNETT & BOURNE, 66 Main, above Third.

Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth, bet. Main and river.

Guns, Pistols and Fishing Tackle.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SONS, 154 West Main street.

House-furnishing Goods.
PYNE & CREIGHTON, 143 Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hardware, Cutlery, Rubber Belting and Hose.
G. BAURMAN & CO., 289, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Hat Manufacturers and Fur Dealers
HASTINGS & COURTNEY, 160 Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Iron, Steel, Nails and Blacksmith's Merchandise.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 83 Main, corner Third.

Lithographers, Engravers, and Job Printers
HART & MAPOTHER, 118 and 120 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Laces, Embroideries and Ladies' Goods.
DORA SCHULZ, 105 Fourth, between Market and Jefferson.

Liquor Dealer, Wholesale and General Commission Merchant.
JOHN B. LEWIS, 31 Third, bet. Main and river.

Life Insurance.
SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KY., corner Third and Jefferson.

Music, Pianos, and Organs.
LOUIS TRIPP, No. 118 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
MRS. M. J. OSBORNE, 156 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Mirrors.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.

Photography.
WEBSTER'S GALLERY, 85 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Pictures and Frames.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Real Estate Broker and Agent.
S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main street, over Morton, Galt & Co.'s bank.

Real Estate Brokers and Agents.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO, 74 Main, between Second and Third.

Sewing Machines.
HOWE—A. H. DORRIS, 164 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.
GROVER & BAKER—S. ROGERS, 168 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.
SINGERS—J. B. KENNEDY, 164 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Show Cases.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.
R. E. MILES, 52 Main, bet. Second and Third.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

THE CLOSE OF THE 28TH YEAR.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President. JOHN M. STUART, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President. FR. SCHROEDER, Ass't Secretary. LEWIS C. LAWTON, Ass't Actuary.

Office, 144 & 146 Broadway, New York.

CASH ACCUMULATIONS $45,000,000---all the Property of the Members Insured

The advantages offered to insurers by this company in solid security, superior economy, and its convenient system of annual cash dividends, distributed on each NEW YEAR'S DAY, combine to make it the safest, the cheapest, and the best in the world.

Applications for insurance or for agencies may be made to

BENJ. D. KENNEDY, General Agent for Kentucky, No. 142 West Main street, Louisville.

Full information in regard to Life Insurance problems, annuities, insurable interests, endowments, and surrender values may be had gratis upon application by mail. de17 eodim&top

J. V. ESCOTT & SON

OFFER EVERY VARIETY OF

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,

Fresco Papers, Natural Wood Papers, &c.

We Manufacture All Kinds of Gilt and Other

ORNAMENTAL ROOM MOLDINGS!

We have in our employ a full corps of Experienced and Skillful Workmen, and are prepared to execute orders in the most artistic manner. CALL AND SEE DESIGNS AND SPECIMENS OF WORK.

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

oc13 eodtf

LECTURES.

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD

AND THEIR RESTORATION

Illustrated with appropriate models

By PROF. O. S. FOWLER

In small hall Masonic Temple (entrance on Green street) THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 5 and 6, at 2:30 p. m. to Ladies, and at 8 p. m. to Gents. Seats 50 cents.

Phrenological Consultations and Advice as to your own and children's phrenology, best business, health, marriage, self culture, etc., every day and evening, at room 205 Galt House, till Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 5 p. m. only.

NOW OR NEVER. LAST VISIT.

ja3 d4

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI, THE NORTH AND EAST U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN...........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH
GEN. BUELL...........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES...........Capt. R. M. WADE
GEN. LYTLE...........Capt. D. WHITTEN

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

Old Reliable Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master,.. W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

McCARTHY & CO., Agents, No. 41 Fourth street. between Main and river.

Merchants' Line. For Paducah and Tennessee River.

LECLAIRE No. 2..............BALLARD, Master, Will leave as above on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company. For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

INDIANA.....{R. E. NEAL, Master. CHARLIE MILLER, Clerk.} Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co. For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

SHANNON...........SAM. BEATY, Master. Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 5 P.M.

B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and Arkansas Packet Co. For Memphis and White and Arkansas Rivers.

PINK VARBLE...{N. C. SELBY, Master. R. F. FULLER, Clerk.} Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 4th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.

B. C. LEVI, M. W. SATTERWHITE, } Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer SHANNON...........SAM BEATY, Master, For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Wednesday, the 4th, at 5 P. M., positively.

M. W. SATTERWHITE & BROS., Agents.

WINTERSMITH'S

Extract Buchu

AND

PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has made some most extraordinary cures, and is rapidly superseding all other diuretics. It is infinitely superior to the other so-called Buchus in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give extract, as published in Courier-Journal of late date from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities:

Pareira Brava---Its History and Medicinal Properties---Extracts from U.S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems slender smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the official part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhœa, dropsy, and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c. making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything that I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans, and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly afflicted as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and know his statement to be true. I have frequently heard him say he believed, had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago.

DENNIS C. HAMBAUGH, 378 West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in his statement.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, 370 West Market street.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH, 89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava has been to me cannot be estimated in money. Yours gratefully,

EDWARD LANGDON, Memphis, Tenn.

mh16 deodtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. S. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se8 dtf

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.

Third night of the eminent American actor,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,

Who will appear as Richard III.

ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871, will be acted Shakspeare's tragedy of

Richard III.

Richard III..............Mr. Edwin Adams

Saturday—Edwin Adams Matinee.

In active preparation, the drama of Enoch Arden.

THE ALLEGHANIANS Vocalists

AND

SWISS BELL-RINGERS,

Will give TWO of their popular concerts in

Weisiger Hall,

Tuesday & Wednesday Evenings,

January 3 and 4, 1871.

A Change of Programme EACH EVENING.

Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra—for sale in advance at D. P. Faulds' music store, 76 Main st. Admission to Family Circle, only 25 cents.

Special Notice.

Grand Matinee Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 4, at 2½ o'clock, for schools, families and children. Admission—Adults, 35 cents, children 15 cents. ja1 d3

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. G. McNETT & CO.,

No. 69 Third street, between Main and Market.

Large and Attractive Sale of Tailors' Goods AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock, will be sold a general assortment of Tailors' Goods, consisting of the following: Cloths, fine cashmere, plush, marseilles, and cloth embroidered vestings; linen pantaloon goods, English melton, Irish friz; large assortment of imported French, Scotch and English coating; several classes of cassimeres, velveteen, and overcoating; buttons of all descriptions; 2 magnificent French-plate oil gold-gilt mirrors; also the fixtures, consisting of counters, shelving, show cases, tables, &c. Terms cash.

J. G. McNETT & Co., Auctioneers.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

89 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, 1 Singer and 1 Leavitt Sewing-Machine, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, &c.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 4, 1871, at 10 o'clock

WHARTON, Auctioneer.

SALES BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 10 a. m., for account of whom it may concern. Canned Fruits, Glassware, Soap, Starch, Star Candles, Wrapping Paper, Buckets, Baskets, and a variety of other articles. Also 18 pcs Ingrain, Hemp, and Venetian Carpets, Mats, &c.

Also Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5, at 10 a. m., regular sale of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Retail Stock, &c. Terms cash.

ja1 THOS ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

233 Main st., bet. Sixth and Seventh, south side.

Large and Attractive Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes

AT AUCTION.

Special Sale for City Buyers.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4,
750 cases Boots and Shoes;
110 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Kip and Grain Boots.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

de31 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

W. F. Barth against L. Hinzen, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,619.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1871.

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in Guthrie's Eastern enlargement, fronting 50 feet on Spring street and extending back same width 160 feet to a 20-foot alley, known as lot No. 4, in square No. 8, in said enlargement.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
ja4 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD. } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

John Chaffee, &c., against J. H. Bowman, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,580.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1871.

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A certain tract of land in the city of Louisville, Ky., and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, being lot No. 23, in block 41 of Jacob's enlargement, in said city, having a front of 35 feet on the north side of Jacob street, between First and Brook, and running back a like width 200 feet to a 20-foot alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
ja4 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD. } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

Nicholas Schmitt, Trus., &c., against John Dohn, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,320.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1871.

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

The brewery property, in the city of Louisville, conveyed by Schmitt and wife to John Dohn by deed dated the 10th of March, 1864, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book No. 116, on pages 581 and 582, excluding however such part thereof as is embraced in the deed from John Dohn and wife to Elizabeth Smith, dated July 15, 1868, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book No. 138, on page 584.

The property to be sold being described in the deed from S. Smith, &c., to John Dohn, dated July 15, 1868, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book No. 138, on page 544.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
ja4 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD. } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

Alfred T. Pope against Buckner Miller, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,858.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1871.

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

The tract of land described in the deed from the Commissioner of the Louisville Chancery Court to Alfred T. Pope, and recorded in deed book No. 9, page 612, of Louisville Chancery Court, being the same awarded to said Miller by deed of partition and recorded in deed book No. 123, page 514, Jefferson County Court Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
ja4 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD. } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

Albert Hummel against Catharine McQuinn. } In Chancery, No. ——.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN 9, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of ground, with the improvements thereon situated in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at a point on the south side of Madison street 75 feet east of Twelfth street, thence east with Madison street 25 feet, and continuing back southwardly at right angles the same width 165 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
ja4 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—HELP, &c.—Situations for 1 salesman, 2 porters, and 1 shipping clerk in a wholesale house; 2 dry goods clerks, 1 steward, 3 watchmen, 6 drivers, boys, waiters, &c. Also wanted mechanics (all kinds), farm hands, laborers, &c. Help found free at LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—3 FURNISHED ROOMS—sitting-room, bed-room, and dining-room, without board, second floor, good location. Private family preferred. Prices must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, "Lewis," Lock box 90, P. O. ja4 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—By an experienced book-keeper, who can give the best of city references as to integrity and capacity. Address A. B., care room 8, Hamilton building, corner Main and Sixth sts.

WANTED—TO INVEST—A gentleman having $5,000 to $10,000 would like to invest in some respectable and well-paying business, where a partner, clerk, or agent is wanted. Address XERXES, P. O. Box 78. ja4 d3*

WANTED—AUCTION—An experienced auctioneer desires a position or partner with capital; also understands the liquor and grocery trade. Address R. MORRIS, P. O.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Pleasant front rooms on the first and second floors, with good board, at 179 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut. ja4 d2*

WANTED—SERVANT—A middle-aged woman to wash and iron; 4 in family; will be paid $3 50 a week. Apply at Mad. BUCKLEY'S, 161 Fourth street. ja4 d3

WANTED—2 PAINTERS and a VARNISHER can find steady work at J. SUES' baby buggy factory, corner Ninth and Jefferson sts. ja4 d3*

WANTED—BOARDERS—Rooms nicely furnished or unfurnished—clean beds and spring mattresses—at No. 308 Sixth st. ja4 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—In a first class wholesale grocery, as bill and entry clerk or assistant book-keeper, by a young gentleman of Alabama, who can influence a good Southern trade, and speak German fluently. Address M. S. P., Lock Box 37, Louisville P. O. ja3 d3*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? The LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., supplies all kinds promptly. Girls directed to situations free. MILLER & CO., Agents. no17 dtf

WANTED—A SITUATION—As assistant book-keeper. Best recommendations as to character, &c., given. No choice of locality. Address "Book-keeper," this office. ja3 d3*

WANTED—PARTNER—A young man, of intelligence and business capacity, with a capital of $1,500 or $2,000, to engage in a pleasant and lucrative business now established and increasing. Parties without capital need not apply. Best of references given and required. Address E. P. M., through postoffice, Louisville. ja3 d3*

WANTED—A PARTNER—Who is an active business man, to take charge of office and keep books in a manufacturing business, and who can put in a cash capital of $3,000. Address, for 3 days, X. Y. Z., this office. ja1 d3

WANTED—BOOK KEEPER—By a house doing a large wholesale business. None need apply who cannot give the best references as to capacity and integrity. Address, with reference, R., postoffice. ja1 d3*

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE—Or 3 rooms on first floor, by a physician; location between Second and Seventh streets and Main and Broadway. Apply at Room 160, Louisville Hotel. ja1 d3

WANTED—1 GOOD MILLWRIGHT—No other kind need apply. Falls City Paper Mills, Washington, above First st. ja1 d3

WANTED—COOK—A first class German cook, in a family 1½ miles from the city limits. None except with good recommendation need apply. Liberal wages paid. Apply to T. S., Courier-Journal office. de31 d6*

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box 90, Postoffice. de24

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$2,000 to $2,500 Per Year—in every city, town, and county, to sell the Wilson $40 Shuttle Sewing-Machine. Extraordinary inducements. Address FRAZEE & CO., Gen'l Agents, 148 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky. ja4 dWe&Sat4t

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

Gen. R. E. LEE,

BY JAMES D. McCABE, JR., OF VA.

The Standard Biography of the Great Chieftain. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 Copies already. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell

Physical Life of Man and Woman

A plain, decorous and thoroughly scientific treatise, from the best English, German, and French works, covering a difficult yet all-important field of advice to Maiden, Wife, Mother, Husband, and Son. It is chaste throughout, teaching principles of purity, moral and physical; elements of individual, social and marriage health, and is couched in language that can offend no one. It is a book that no man or woman can afford to be without this book. For full description, with terms and table of contents, address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 dim&w3m*

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—SMALL PRINTING PRESS—With a cabinet of 77 fonts card type and fixtures. Call on DICK MOORE, Green st. ja3 d3*

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 60 Fourth street. no27 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. ja2 dtf

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—On the Newburg road, containing 35½ acres, 2½ miles from the city. Apply to Mrs. E. STARKEY, 416 Second street. ja4 d6

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL FARMS—Half a mile north of Fisherville, Jefferson county—one contains 50 acres with good buildings, and well improved; the other, 75 acres, well improved, good stock water, well timbered, and cabin on the land. Will sell on easy terms. For further information, apply to H. POUND, on the premises. ja4 d12*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—One furnished room suitable for an insurance office; one furnished and one unfurnished sleeping-room. Inquire of L. F. STONE, Main st., opposite Galt House. ja4 eo3m

FOR RENT—A LARGE DWELLING—Situated on Chestnut, bet. Eighth and Ninth sts. Apply to B. C. LEVI, No. 20 Fourth st. ja3 d2

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house with 6 rooms, situated on Center, between Chestnut and Walnut. Apply at 233 West Walnut, bet. Sixth and Seventh. ja1 d3*

FOR RENT—SLEEPING-ROOMS—Either furnished or unfurnished. R. ISAACS, No. 116 Jefferson street. ja1 d3

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President. de28 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On Preston, between Chestnut and Madison. Rent $300 per annum. Possession 1st of January. Apply to COCHRAN & FULTON, Main street, between First and Second. de14 dtf

FOR RENT—A FARM—Containing 173 acres, on Eighteenth street, within the city limits. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 35 Sixth street. de8 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable office on the upper floor of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky Building. no19 dtf

LOST.

LOST—DOG—On the 1st inst., a liver and white pointer bitch, 7 or 8 months old. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to No. 444 Fifth street. ja4 d3

LOST—EAR-RING—Gold, chain mounted, set with carbuncle set. A liberal reward will be paid for it if left at this office. ja1 d2*

STRAYED.

STRAYED—PIGS—On Monday, the 2d inst., from the residence of the subscriber, three pigs, about 2 months old, black, with white about the head and feet. I will pay a reward of $5 to any one returning them to me or informing me where I can get them. J. R. MIDDLETON, of S. Barker & Co. ja4 d3

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—COWS—By Philip Schetler, on the 27th day of December, 1870, three cows—appraised before me, Jas. J. White, a Justice of the Peace of Jefferson county, at ten dollars each, making a total of thirty dollars—one white cow; one short-horn red cow, with right horn knocked off, white heart in forehead, half of the tail white; one red cow, with white speckled face, mostly white on her belly. No ear marks on either of them. Tip ends of the horns sawed off. JAS J. WHITE, J. P. J. C.

ja4 We&Sat4*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—With a desirable front room. Inquire at 161 Third street, bet. Green and Walnut References exchanged. ja3 d3*

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS, Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE............KENTUCKY.

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: The Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last-named Court all cases in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house.

GEO. V. HOWK. CHAS. D. HOWK

G. V. HOWK & SON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law

Office, No. 111 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

WILL give personal attention to legal business of all kinds in the city of Louisville, and in southern Indiana. de28d2m

THOMAS WILSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

321 Four-and-a half st., Washington, D. C.

PROSECUTES claims against the United States exclusively before the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of the United States. au8 d3awly